Routes to tour in Germany

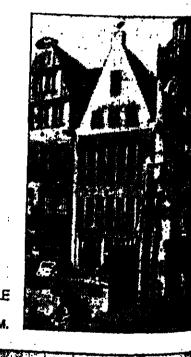
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German roads will get you there - wherever people live and there are sights worth seeing. Old churches or halftimbered houses, changing landscapes or townships. There are just too many impressions, so many people find it hard to see at a glance what would suit their personal taste. Which is why we in Germany have laid out wellmarked tourist routes concentrating on a special feature. Take the coast. We

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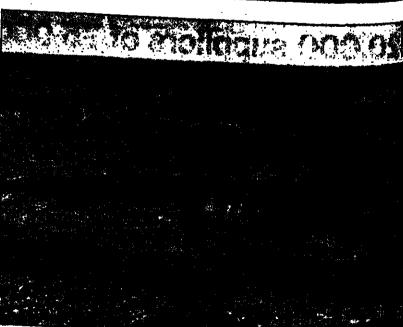
Come and see for yourself the north-west of Germany. The Green Coast Route will be your guide.





3 Bremen 4 The North Sea







amburg, 17 April 1983

The German Tribune

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Europe haunted by spectre of nuclear battleground

Frankfurter Neue Presse

possibility of a nuclear war eing limited to Europe is a consrecurring feature of the arms up and disurmament debate.

tis a topic as old as Nato itself. The ment the West joined forces to counthe Eastern threat America's Euronallies were worried the United Stanight leave them in the lurch.

hey also feared, time and again, that érica might be tempted to wage war

various deterrent doctrines that prevailed in Nato's strategic thinkver the years have been drawn up y to make US guarantees appear lly credible to the Russians and to

henever the Americans worked on of an overall deterrent many were led they might end up leaving the an to their own devices to save

emergence of Eurostrategic weanow presents an opportunity of ing the spectre of a war limited to

lt is advisable to take a constant al look at the probability or likeliof any such limited engagement,

IN THIS ISSUE DAFFAIRS

spile Gromyko, door issiles compromise has been slammed

^{zel,} the man who almost came Chancellor

CULTURE ille for the stomachs the world: grains of th on both sides

king for water under Sahara desert

ock your doors folks, here pmes the Dorlmund police force

cially now the Russians have taken treatening the Europeans that it happen if they allow the Amerito offset the advantage the Soviet

on enjoys by virtue of the arms l-up it has already undertaken. e first question one must ask is this limited war might be waged. extends from the Atlantic to the

Would it be possible to limit fighting to between the Atlantic and the Elbe, as Soviet Defence Minister Ustinov has la-

Poland, Czechoslovakia and, above all, the western part of the Soviet Union could be kept out of the action.

tural potential.

at a disadvantage if it were to allow a limited war to be waged in Europe that would be sure to weaken Russia decisi-

Soviet Union would need to try to drag the United States into the fray.

America has a substantial military establishment stationed in Europe as an earnest of its guarantees. The United States could not possibly sacrifice US manpower in Europe without batting an eyelid if the Soviet Union were to try to ake Western Europe by surprise.

So both superpowers have every good reason for seeking to avoid a clash in Europe, as Hitler of all people realised shortly before his end.

Moscow, let it be added, is still a part

sewhere, in the evident inability of the

tely sought to suggest?

It is hardly likely that the GDR,

cow's major allies and the part of the Soviet Union the accounts for a crucial share of Russia's industrial and agricul-

So the Soviet Union would be clearly

On being shown impressive film footage about the V I and the V 2 he seems to have immediately appreciated the future significance of what were the first ong-runge missiles.

Once weapons of this kind had been fully developed, he said, it would no longer be possible to fight wars in Eurone because there would no longer be enough room.

The danger of destabilisation lies el-

Between them they are both Mos-

Right from the first engagement the

a longer period.

vantage while the going was good.

This state of affairs demonstrates, moreover, that for reasons of mutual mistrust the world powers are simply not prepared to ubide by agreements reached on renouncing one thing or an-

A soldier says goodbye

General Frederick Kroesen, the Supreme Commander of the American land forces in Europe, is retiring. He makes his official goodbye to Germany here to President Karl Carstens in Bonn, General Krossen, who survived a terrorist assassination attempt in Heldelberg in 1981, is to be succeeded by General Glenn K. Otis, (Photo: AP)

The latest news is that both America and Russia are developing new antimissile systems, and it hardly matters. whether they are anti-missile missiles or rely on laser technology.

The risk remains that one power might establish a lead over the other for

The underdog might feel dangerously insecure, while the other could'succumb to the temptation to make use of its ad-

As long as there are no overall, global agreements of this kind the quest to strike a balance in existing, as it were "conventional" sectors must be maintained.

The Soviet bid to make the Pershing 2 out to be a first-strike weapon and a threat to the balance of power is a burefaced lie and a deliberate attempt to dis-

The US missiles lacks the range to be any such thing. It is only capable of reaching turgets on the western perimeter of the Soviet Union.

Disinformation and intimidation are also the aims of the assertion that there is an urgent threat of war being waged on the backs of a handful of carefully chosen and strictly limited Europeans.

The greatest deterrent is still the total incalculability of each and every armed conflict in Europe, especially as Europe is of vital importance to both superpo-

If anything, it is even more vital for the Soviet Union that it is for the United States, which is self-sufficient.

Hans-Jouchim Nimtz (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 April 1983)

Soviet Defence Minister Dimitri Us-tinov has threatened Western Europe with nuclear destruction.

Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers. meeting in Prague, have drawn up a ment offers and bids to reach an understanding...

Both moves have the same aim in mind, that of preventing missile modernination by Nato and the stationing of new US medium-range missiles in Eu-

Marshall Ustinov was critical of the threat to peace posed by hundreds of American medium-range missiles that were to be based in Western Europe.

He conveniently forgot to note that the real threat to peace (and the arms race the Kremlin claims not to want) is posed by the hundreds of Soviet medium-range missiles Moscow already

Soviet threat a bid to foil missiles plan

has stationed, threatening Western Europe both militarily and politically.

In spelling out the Soviet retaliation potential he did a number of fellow-travellers in Western Europe a disservice.

Soviet retaliation for the deployment of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles, he said, would be no means be limited solely to Western Europe.

It would inevitably extend to the United States too.

The claim that 'Washington plans to' use missile modernisation as a means of

decoupling Western Europe from joint defence and waging a nuclear war limited to Europe happens to be part of the stock-in-trade of anti-American propagandists.

The offers of disarmament and renunciation of the use of force made in Prague are by no means uninteresting. but they call for careful analysis.

As long as the Soviet Union uses inaccurate figures at the Vienna troop cut talks and shirks at Madrid its humanitarian and political obligations arising. from the Helsinki accords the West should remain sceptical.

Moscow could demonstrate its willingness to disarm much more convincingly by dismuntling a missile belt that threatens all Western Europe.

That is a move that would end Nato's missile modernisation plans once and

(Der Tugesspiegel, 9 April 1983)



WORLD AFFAIRS

Despite Gromyko, door to missiles compromise has not seen slammed

new coalition has emerged in A Bonn: the coalition of the disappointed.

The man behind the mood is Andrei Gromyko, the longest-serving Soviet Foreign Minister and thus the most experienced advocate of the Soviet Union's foreign and security policy in-

His reaction to President Reagan's suggestion for an interim agreement for the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles has triggered off criticism in (almost) all of Bonn's political parties.

Only the Greens remain silent, a logically consistent taciturnity considering that they regard the Nato double-decision as incorrect anyway.

No matter who suggests an interim agreement, they cannot expect support from this newcomer to the Bundesteg.

The Greens, who are apparently backed on this point by Oskar Lafontaine, member of the SPD's national executive, are also holding back on commentaries on the negative reactions to the proposals.

However, political realities are not as uncomplicated as that. It looks as if the two superpowers have decided to conduct a large part of their negotiating via public speeches and press conferences, detouring as it were the conference table via public opinion.

Doubts are in order as to whether this approach is conducive to success in Geneva, with prestige and loss of face at risk if compromises backfire.

A solution will certainly not be reach-

ed if both sides remain inflexible. Ever since 30 November, 1981, the United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating in Geneva on land-based, nuclear "greater-distance medium-range missiles", i.e. those which can travel between 1,000 and

5,500 kilometres (INF talks). The start to negotiations was made possible after the Soviet Union, despite statements to the contrary made to Chancellor Schmidt in June 1980, declared itself willing to go to the confe-

rence table. It then took another year of deeprooted reservations by President Reagan towards the Soviet Union in general and towards arms control in particular before talks actually got under way.

Ever since, both negotiating partners have been unable to resolve the central problem: defining the term "balance of ... power" in such a way as to make it understandable to both sides and thus turn it into an acceptable premise for

The Soviet Union is basically unchanged in its opinion that this balance already exists and that the scheduled deployment by Nato of medium-range missiles in Western Europe would upsi this equilibrium at the expense of the Soviet Union.

During a press conference in which Andrei Gromyko replied to President Reagan's suggestion of a compromise solution in Geneva, this assessment of the situation was again reinforced.

However, there are a few things the Soviet Union must explain in this respect. In May 1978, the Soviet Union also felt that there was a balance of power. Then it had over 108 SS-20 launcher-missiles.

Today, there are 350 of these systems



ready for operation. It can be presumed that each of the launching platforms has at least one triple-warhead missile.

The potential is pretty impressive. Nato, on the other hand, only has plans for the deployment of 572 singlewarhead missiles beginning in autumn this year in accordance with the Nato uble-decision.

France is only country which today already has 18 of the land-based nuclear medium-range missiles of the kind being discussed in Geneva. The figures

therefore speak for themselves. They certainly do not present a firm footing for Gromyki's diagnosis of a ba-

His main argument, therefore, is of a more fundamental political nature.

The Soviet Union lays a twofold claim: first, to being a world power of equal status to the USA; and second, to ensuring its position of superiority in

Both claims are to be reflected in terms of military capacity,

In this respect, however, the nuclear potentials of France and Britain have a pretty important say in the matter.

modernisation programmes

t long last, Ronald Reagan can be

A seen heading for an interim agree-

ment at the Geneva disarmament talks.

zero approach - no deployment of

American medium-range missiles in Eu-

ropa providing the Soviets remove all

Andrei Gromyko has retorted with

of the zero option, according to which

the stationing of just one more new

weapon in Europa by the West would

jeopardise the possibility of negotia-

tions on the reduction of Soviet poten-

The gulf between the positions taken

However, more important in this re-

spect is the fact that Reagan has opened

the door and Gromyko has not slamm-

parantee of diplomatic success,

arms control a difficult task.

sarmament much of a chance.

Reagan in Washington - particularly

in the Pentagon - make progress in

mutual disarmament but primarily in

boosting America's arms potential,

technologically outdoing the Soviets,

and regaining military supremacy, wha-

tever that may mean in this nuclear age.

nings for more weapons don't give di-

Reagan is almost forced to side with

Their point of view and their year-

They are not genuinely interested in

by the two superpowers is therefore still

Moscow is sticking to its own version

diate proposal as such.

widening.

ed it shut.

He has stepped down from his zero-

countries alone will possess over 1,000 medium-range nuclear warheads by the

This shows that negotiations which are limited to the Soviet-American balance of power alone will ultimutely prove inadequate.

ployment.

power Chinu.

seek a compromise.

The zero option put forward by President Reagan in November 1981, supported by his Ailies, was based especially on this bilateral approach.

Reagan and his supporters have taken almost two years to show signs of compromise at the conference table. Hopefully, the new move will pave

the way for the future. On 29 March, one day before the Easter break, US-negotiator Paul Nitze brought a new three-point plan to the Geneva talks,

The primary sim is to achieve an interim agreement on as low a level of armament as possible.

To this end, Washington agrees to cut down the number of its wurheads providing the Soviet Union agrees on a ceiling level valid for both parties.

The zero option will still remain on the conference table, not so much as a package deal but as a permanent reminder of the ultimate objective behind the interim agreement.

The latter is to be regarded us u first step towards the removal of all medlum-range nuclear missiles.

According to the third point HOME AFFAIRS gotiators should make effont HOME AFFAIRS blish the precise number of wall

be covered by such an agreement Rapid coalition agreement results in Admittedly, there is nothing tiully new about this sugge sticks to well-worn criteria. document full of ambiguities There is no taking into and third-party systems, I. c. no Fall

luence remains.

Here again we have a compromise

between the CDU, whose profile has al-

ways been somewhat blurred, and the

Still, the CDU succeeded in articulat-

ing its sympathy for the FDP while the

CSU prevailed in insisting that "The

Change" be implemented. The FDP

successfully stood its ground in bet-

Nobody who has analysed the paper

can seriously claim that the parties to it

have presented the German people with

The word "reform" that was so badly

(1969-1972) is conspicuous

overtaxed by the first SPD-FDP govern-

through its absence in the present

did not artificially streamline their pro-

gramme. All their plans, arguments and

agreements are based on a concept of

politics to the effect that hectic frenzy is

The coalition leaders have thus

adopted a stance as formulated by Karl

Jaspers in his remarks on Max Weber's

political philosophy: Think of the futu-

re while doing what is necessary at the

Helmut Kohl, who likes to think of

himself as Adenauer's "grandson and

heir," actually thinks in the same simple

categories as his great idol: What can

be our next aim now? "What can feasi-

for "honesty." Max Weber said: "Every

individual and the nation as a whole is

realities and make the way to an upturn

In his election campaign, Kohl called

bly be done?" (Jaspers).

The coalition partners deliberately

"an historic concept."

no programme.

strongly etched Bavarian CSU.

British and no Chinese involved the history of the Federal Furthermore, the agreement Republic have coalition negotianobal application, which me Republic have smooth as the global application, which me Republic have countries the there will be no shifting of the street the CDU/CSU and the Europa to Asia via relocating w

Finally, realishle verification but seldom has a coalition agreement lities are demanded to ensure trained so little. It teems with genera-parties abide by the agreement and reads like a horoscope. You

Oromyko has already rised into it what you will. idea of global application, registed principle: for example that the Soviet Union's security includes a principle: for example that the Asia, in particular vis à vis the should not regiment the people. power China.

Harsh words were uttered man. Turns of phrase are used gard to the failure to include the hars meant to keep as much as and British missiles in the finite lible in abeyance. at is ambiguous. It is written in poor

However, the Soviet Foreign ganz-Josef Strauss should not have has not slammed shut the me Helmut Kohl with so many empty is to be filled at will.

Even in the eventuality of before binding details would have ployment this year, Gromyko wided more overview, and would threaten to break off negotiation been easier to control.

The path is still free to a low kohl's tendency towards generalities d the Free Democrats, who are Both sides must now start the fixed for consensus, with a broad area other's security interests more

other's security interests more common ground.

and thus remain willing and though there are political reasons for an approach, the agreement shows The invitation to Chancellar indication — or at least does not visit the Soviet Union annountly express — that the envisuged week can also be seen a signal fasteres will have to be realised millicow's readiness to negotiate. It by millimetre in the next four

(Stuttgarter Zeitung 14But however, it must be said that no rement party has ever made as few u second Cubun crisis, or providently last election.

a or perhaps because of it, the con-

reconcile issues that are not reconcilable 🤊

They must appreciate the the coalition paper is readable bethey cannot subject Europe to the it is shallow and hence generally
paying them back in their owner of the range major opinions. So it has bepears to have learn what Read the reduces a collection of pleasing
pears to have learnt: "If we are the reduces a collection of pleasing
pears to have learnt: "If we are the reduces of intent and assurances. It

For the time being, it would be programme tries to reconcile the that the Russians have high how the world, progressiveness and the European peace movement the world, progressiveness and the the missiles from being deposits to be free enterprise oriented and However, despite the trouble fal; it upholds tradition and the continuous statements and the continuous statements.

is shows that CDU/CSU have led clear of taking advantage of the Here, Kohl has proved a sound ifical instinct. In return, Hans-Die-Genscher and Count Lambsdorff cised political restraint.

in se courseponderede posses quois you se schildered more conservative policy runners which separate on the wayse this less liberalism. To sum up: Kohl

The term "change" provides the common ground. A change here - the concept is almost a leitmotif of the paper means getting away from social utopia, forfeiting this in favour of a sober and austere day-to-day grind.

The state, the distributor of justice, calls on society to help itself and thus relieve the state of having to intervene. It is a lacklustre paper, a political hodgepodge of declarations of intent

The negotiators formulated political exigencies rather than political ideas.

Yet, in a way, the coalition agreement has some features of ingeniousness. The motto is: Keep in parenthesis, leave out, stay open to all sides.

The very language used is prosaic and noncommittal. From beginning to end, the document operates with ambiguous terminology: Scope for future political action has priority over precision in details and commitment.

The authors, writing in poor German, use turns of phrase meant to keep as

much as possible in abeyance. Take this passage on farm policy: "The promotion threshold for EEC

measures is to be reviewed." Or take judicial policy: "The interior minister is requested to examine whether political extremism and crime among foreigners can be combatted more effectively by broadening the list of offences that make deportation man-

Whenever they were unable to achieve agreement, the negotiators resorted to the formula: "Whether . . . is to be re-

Thus, for instance, the labour minister is now reviewing the possibility of "special hardship provisions for small pensioners through reduced health insurance contributions according to in-

The paper also calls for an "immediate" assessment as to whether "criminal code provisions forbidding demonstrators to cover their faces and passively urm themselves are necessary." And such wishy-washy agreements abound.

Another noncommittal formula is: The minister in charge is instructed to present a report."

For instance: "about the effects on internal security resulting from the restrictions introduced in the past few

Or: "The interior minister is instructed to present a comparative study on legal assistance provisions, taking the following countries into account: Austria. Switzerland, Holland, Britain and

The same applies to the abortion pronal Code: "The Reich Insurance Regulations governing Section 218 are to be discussed as soon as the Constitutional Court ruling on this issue has been obtained.

Almost coyly (what about the conservative principles?) the paper goes on to state: "A programme for the protection of unborn life is considered necessary. It must pay special attention to improved counselling, adoption laws and fumily laws governing equalisation of burdens." The FDP obviously acted as the brakeman here.

In another section of the paper, the coalition partners arrive at "a consen-

sus" cemented by cautious declarations of intent. There are formulations such as "It is agreed that a structural reform of the social security pensions scheme is

Consensus also exists on "the necessity to encourge foreigners to return to their home countries by permitting them to capitalise their social security claims."

The same applies in the economic policy sector: "The federal government asserts its market economy position in foreign affairs and its domestic market policy in Europe."

The maximum of consensus was achieved in the fiscal policy field where the parties to the agreement also seem most determined to follow through: "The fiscal policy must above all bolster the beginning economic upturn and promote growth impulses that will improve the employment situation."

The sections dealing with the budget and fiscal policy are the most concrete.

But a closer look at the paper shows few political highlights in this respect. In parts of the paper the coalition parties seem to be trying to encourage themselves, using such formulations as "should", "will" or indeed "must" to prevent themselves from seeking a way

For example: "Wherever possible, investment spending should remain unafected by the cutbacks."

6 Lacklustre political hodgepodge of declarations of intent and catchphrases 5

Or: "There must be no shift of burdens from the federal government to the

Or: "We will prepare a new income tax rate that will provide relief for the

The paper then becomes quite concrete on the issue of consolidating the budget: "It is necessary to consolidate federal, state and municipal budgets. Public sector budgets will be improved to the tune of DM38bn to DM40bn between 1984 and 1986, meaning an annual rate of DM6.5bn to DM7bh for the federal budget, DM4.8bn for the states and about DM1.5bn for the municipali-

The paper is rather accommodating on the issue of the surtax for higher earners: "The surtax is to be levied at the present rate not only for 1983 and 1984 but also for 1985. It is not to be repaid after four but after seven years, i.e. in 1990, 1991 and 1992."

And, finally, the disenchanted citizen is fold that he will get no interest on the surtax even under the new arrangement for a later repayment. Incidentally, the loss in interest corre-

sponds to the amount of the levy.

This is a shaky compromise and there are indications that harsh disputes betdy been programmed. Deutschlandpolitik und foreign af-

fairs were probably the easiest issues to agree on - at least in outline. But nothing has been laid down in writing.

Security policy has in any event never been a bone of contention between the conservatives and the FDP. They are agreed on upholding the two-truck Nato decision and determined to deploy the new generation of intermediate range US missiles should no agreement be reached in Geneva

The paper says surprisingly little about new initiatives in Bonn's Europe Continued on page 7

theirs - without however abandoning this target as his ultimate objective. His willingness to compromise was not, however, accompanies by an imme-

flexibility,

the buck when looking for a scapegoat for the failure of talks in Geneva. This may not be the most favourable

Serious discussion may nor begin, but only may, since there are still plenty of obstacles on both sides and there is no US-negotiator, Paul Nitze, is going to have to lay his cards on the table pretty soon and deliver some kind of draft The attitude of influential advisers to

At first glance, and even at second,

weapons are deployed in Western Europe, the Sovieta will have to resort to 'countermeasures''.

And even if he didn't make any threats, or conjure up horror visions of

27 Pershings

these "hawks" by his own ideological

Political pressure at home, however, the bulging opposition of the freeze movement, and his own ambitions to serve another term as President prompted the President into showing signs of greater

The new American move is certainly late in coming. And what is more, it's still pretty vague: no concrete facts and figures yet,

It looks as if Reagan is leaving it up to the Soviets to make the next move and come up with a counterproposal. If they don't it will be easier to pass

line of negotiation and Reagan may find it hard to stay this course.

compromise solution from the West.

the Soviet reaction is not all that encou-Gromyko reiterated what Moscow has been saying for months: If new US

The Soviet Foreign Minister referred to the Reagan proposal as quite simply "unacceptable."

dryrlang raise hat He 14 --ryrud subscrippon DAS AS

Soviet poser: are better than 54?

This time, however, they are have to change a lot more of the They must realise that theire ensure total "security" means to security" for everyone else.

missiles, it is better to have in the innovations. It

ver, despite the trouble dal; it upholds tradition and sup-continued on page 16 liberal principles. he whole is a kind of political her-The German Tribut Phrodite that provides a basis for a promise between the three parties.

ht have expected.

y largoing a cabinet post in Bonn,

Publisher Strednich Remacke Editordick!
Heinz Editor Alexander Anthony English
Mith-addlor Birmon Burnett Debtshild!
Georgina Picone

nd Strauss, the political fundamenthas acted on the principle that, politics in general, coalition talks down to the art of the possible. in hway, he achieved more than he

sparage the American Preside on the contrary, All the conservatives was no mistaking the toughts on the state of the conservatives was a tightening of belts. De-Not doesn't have to be Go salives won.
final word. In regard to the Eur
les, the Soviets have often alles Programme tries to

duty-bound to exercise self-discipline and truthfulness." This also delineates the framework on which this coalition agreement rests. "In political thought and in philosophy, utopias are the means with which to get clearer grasp of the significance of

palpable." (Jaspers) Like Adenauer in the 1950s, Kohl's election victory in March gave him "the power to risk the extraordinary, though also risking his position of power." (Ju-

This is an exact description of Chancellor Kohl's political position. It is also a yardstick by which to measure him: but the coalition paper does not exactly set high standards.

while addressing another Karl Jaspers quote to the chancellor: "Does he say and do what the people in this situation unconsciously demand? Does he face the people as a paragon of frankness and truthfulness? Does he awaken sound impulses in the citizens? Does he lend impetus to the earnestness of the public spirit?"

Using this as a yardstick, the coalition agreement falls short. It is a programme of sober rationalism, written in a style of pragmatic self-moderation and almost embarrassingly "normal" in places. It is more serviceable than inspiring, and there is no sign of vision.

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JUSTICE

Fraud trial: allegations of biassed, singing, tennis-playing judges

The strange Herstatt Bank trial continues. Three prison sentences have been handed down on charges of fraud and conspiracy to commit fraud involving millions of marks.

As three further accused continue in the dock, the air is still thick with accusations. So far:

 Two judges have been dismissed on the grounds of bias

 Another judge has been accused of being biassed because he played a tennis match with one of the accused who was out on bail.

 A psychologist accused the same judge of lacking credibility.

 Two judges are alleged to have sung a ditty on the courthouse steps about another of the accused.

The court's first sentences (the case has been running for four years) only just beats the statute of limitations.

More accusations have been levelled at some of the defence lawyers who were said to be dragging out the hearing in a deliberate attempt to gain acquittals through the statute of limitations.

Self-employed foreign exchange dealers Norbert Arden and Bruno Blaeser have been respectively given seven-andu-half and three-and-a-half years'pri-

The bank's own foreign exchange dealer, Bruno Heinen, received four years and nine months. They were charged with fraud and collusion to commit fraud.

The background: On 26 June 1974, the privately owned Iwan D. Herstatt Bank in Cologne was ordered closed by the Federal bank supervision authority in Berlin. The public prosecutor's office investigated the bank for nearly three years, charging the accused with fraud and collusion to commit fraud on 28 October 1977.

According to the prosecution, the foreign exchange speculations of the accused endangered the money of the depositors of both the Herstatt Bank and the Zentralsparkasse in Vienna, causing heavy losses.

When the Herstatt Bank collapsed, the damage was estimated at more than DMIbn though the actual loss suffered by the Herstatt Bank was DM230m.

The beginning of the trial on 23 March 1979 saw eight people in the dock: Iwan D. Herstatt, a personally liable partner in the banking firm; Bornhard von der Goltz, a senior executive; Heinz Hedderich, head of the foreign exchange department; Dany Dattel, foreign exchange dealer; Kurt Wickel, head of the monetary investment department; foreign exchange dealer Bruno Heinen; and the self-employed foreign exchange dealers Arden and Blacser, who operated from Frank-

e key figure in this foreign exchange roulette who juggled with billions, Dany Dattel, was certified as suffering from chronic phobias as a result of concentration camp experiences in his childhood and exempted from standing

Reports that Dattel is now privately speculating on foreign exchange markets have not been confirmed.

After 50 trial days, Iwan D. Herstatt was also exempted from trial on health grounds. The charges against him have been dropped,



Herstatt, who claims to be a pauper, regards himelf as the actual victim of

The fact that he nevertheless continues to live in Cologne's posh Marienburg suburb is attributed to family sup-

There were recent newspaper reports to the effect that Herstatt was trying his hand at selling sparkling wine. Other than that, little is known about his present activities and the man who was once the focal point of Cologne society is clearly out of the limelight.

There was a time when it was the in thing to have an account with the Herstatt Bank which nobody would touch with a bargepole today.

In a race against the statute of limitations that would have stopped any further prosecution, the court split the trial of the six remaining defendants into two parallel but separate proceedings.

The fraud committed by Arden, Blacser and Heinen dates back to 1973 and was due to fall under the statute of limitations this summer. Speed in arriving at a sentence was therefore essential.

The crimes with which von Goltz, Wickel and Hedderich have been charged will not be protected by the statute of limitations until mid-1984, leaving the court some time to arrive at a ver-

In sentencing Norbert Arden, Bruno Blacser and Bruno Heinen, the court said it had conclusive evidence that Arden and Blaeser had defrauded the Zentralsparkasse, Vienna, of about DM7m and that the three together had fraudently caused the Herstatt Bunk to lose about DM69m.

The foreign exchange speculations

dollar futures deals, the bank sold short, hoping that the dollar exchange rate would go down by the time it had

Suppose the bank sold £1bn on 31 March 1973, to be credited to the buyer on 30 June of that year at DM3 per dollar. If, as the dealers expected, the dollar exchange rate was down to DM2.50 by 30 June, the bank would have stood to make a profit of DM500m.

But that was a high risk game for if the dollar exchange rate rosu to DM3.50, the bank would have lost

Before the spectacular losses that led to the closure of the Herstatt Bank became evident, the three had already helped themselves.

As long as the dollar exchange rate declined, the three speculated for the Herstatt Bank and the Zentralsparkasse but, by cooking the books, managed to manipulate the lion's share of the profits into their own accounts. This is the way the court saw it.

The Herstatt trial is regarded as the most difficult and complicated economic crime trial in Germany's history.

The intricate foreign exchange deals have not only hampered the investigation but made the trial itself drug on; and the defence used every legal trick to lengthen the proceedings in an effort to get acquittals through the statute of li-

In many instances, the prosecution claimed that the defence lawyers were obstructing the course of justice.

The defence, on the other hand, maintained that the two separate trials had been downgraded to a farce.

There were many tugs-of-war between the defence and the prosecution over the defending lawyers' motions to have individual judges on the panel dismissed on the grounds of bias.

invariably followed the same pattern. In trial would have been lengthened to the

Construction scandal fugitive arrested in West Indies

Jormer Berlin construction tycoon Dietrich Garski, 52, fugltive after the financial scandal that indirectly toppled the SPD/FDP Berlin government in 1981, has been arrested in the Dutch Antilles in the West Indies.

Berlin, which had guaranteed Garski's bank loans in connection with a Middle East construction project (in the end throwing DM25.8m of good money after bad), lost a total of DM93m.

The Bonn Justice Ministry is now negotiating Garski's extradition with the Dutch government. An international rrest warrant was issued for Garski in

Dietrich Garski, a card-carrying FDP member, was last seen in Berlin on 8 December 1980, a week before the public prosecutor issued a search warrant for his company, Bautechnik KG.

The people who saw him that day happened to have been executive of Berliner Bank, the bank that later had to write off the loans made to him. In apparent holiday mood, he was checking in for a flight to Zurich.

Since there was no arrest warrant for him at that time, he was able to soak up

the Bahamas sun together with his former secretary, unmolested by the law.

When some nosy newmen found him in the Bahamas, he packed his bags and went to Toronto, Canada, via Australia, He had excellent contacts in Toronto where, in 1972, he had invested DM43m in a bank, and had other commercial interests.

After the Interpol arrest warrant of July 1982 was issued. Toronto got too hot for him, Using a forged German passport, he managed to escape to Miami and from there to the Antilles, where he was arrested.

His arrest could provide the former Berlin Senate, which was toppled by his machinations, with an opportunity to rehabilitate itself in the course of court proceedings.

"The mills of justice grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small," ex-Berlin Mayor Dietrich Stobbe (SPD) and now Berlin member of the Bundestag, told the New York correspondent of Die

Continued on page 5

point where the accused well PEOPLE

expert who was already

Hans Gerling (the Herstatt Br

stockholder), helping him t

millions in dumage claims.

ed before a panel without se

jected so far.

Since last summer, the titl

Two judges were actual from the panel because the Barzel, the man who almost called one defence lawyers became Chancellor bish"; and the other, Home dismissed because he had and

Bamburger @ Abendblatt

ainer Barzel, the new Bundestag This means that if only on Speaker, has endured more chanthe three-man panel became of fortune than most politicians. dismissed on grounds of band he has come through unscathed, would have had to be disconspecoming Speaker of the Bundestag This can still happen despisant Barzel's political dream come that all motions of bias having.

wanted to be Chancellor. Ten

A higher court could still where ago, he nearly made it. He failed or the other of the motion have Bundestag votes. certain that the three sentent in 1972, he failed to unseat Chancel-exchange dealers will appeal & Willy Brandt (SPD) through what is This means that a higher fown in this country as a "construct-have to decide whether a tem state of no confidence."

between Judge Christoph L. Quips Barzel: "You have to be able the accused Bruno Heinen breake this sort of thing, and that's

After the mutch with the He never showed any outward signs who was free on hail, the two bitterness over his destiny, to have discussed the trial set of the years Barzel summed up the reasible verdict over a beer. Heights for the no confidence vote in the to have been told that he workindestag that put Helmut Kohl into

nion us it turned out — If it There are times when I feel like In court, Judge Eggen remembedy who was promised by the nen's contention to that effect od Lord that he would have a lot to admitted having played the with colours in his life and then him. The tennis match slow the himself becoming a house painter enough to disqualify him for ther than an artist," he told Swiss incident prompted the defeaturnalist Rolf Bigler. incident prompted the default instead of becoming a housepainter,

her Candidus Barzel became minis-The psychologist certified by for intra-German affairs, a post he being "essentially fully credit d held 20 earlier under Konrad Ade-

Continued from page 4

ke Luder, ex-Finance Senator

prosecutor's office in connection

the Garski investigation last year.

lebschläger, who was the only Ber-

politician to voice his doubts about

Senate, learned about Garski's

lycoon not only destroyed the ca-

be governing Berlin; they also forc-

dium firms into bankruptcy. Many ple became jobless.

ame unavailable even for minor pro-

H. Karutz/F. Diederichs

(Die Well, 7 April 1983)

be's successor. Hans-Jochen

Riebschläger was questioned by

Commenting on Judge Egg he did not examine, the posaid that his statements lacked ty. This is only one of the man incidents in this trial.

nen's credibility.

Ex-Deputy Mayor and Economic Af-Later, Heinen's lawyer distant Senator Wolfgung Lüder (who was own client's credibility in a speed by his own party, the FDP, wake of the scandal) also pins his

Heinen had told the court that the son a trial.

yer had informed him of a complete many assets and trial.

Yer had informed him of a complete many of shedding light on the Höppner, alleging that the repleasing that the repleasing on the courthouse stain: The Berliner Bank is bound to sue will be sentenced. Arden will be sentenced. Arden will be sentenced. ed in Germany.

If this actually happened in have been grounds enough W both judges for bias. But accept Heinen's lawyer, he was missel by his client.

in any event, the first lap in satt trial has been completed and Garski deal to both the banks and

Except in the case of Brune st while on holiday, (who received less than the six disterse comment: "It's in the hands manded by the prosecution)." The Justice Department now." more or less followed have business deals of the construc-Manfred Willems' demands # called for maximum sentences of politicians who might otherwise

The fact that the sentence then to retire prematurely, handed down at all shows more than the dozens of small and Many

Even so, the outcome of the portant other trial involving 📉 Goltz, Hedderich and Wickel whom were top Herstatt Bank 💯 ves - is still wide open. But the? ces that were pronounced body the remaining accused.

Wolfgang Holfs



Rainer Barzel

In the short time he held this portfolio under Helmut Kohl - a portfolio the SPD-FDP coalition had downgraded to the point of significance - he managed to add new lustre to it.

Knowing this is bound to have made it easier for him to give up his cabinet post in favour of the speaker's gavel. Moreover, his present function is a splendid starting off point when it comes to electing President Karl Carstens' successor in 1984.

But Barzel's private life has also become sunnier. Since May 1982 he has been married to attractive and intelligent Helga Henselder, who is also politically active in the Rhineland-Palatina-

Barzel's first wife, Kriemhild, died in

1980 after a long illness. His only daughter, Claudia, committed suicide in

Today, Barzel gives the impression of a man at peace whose past experience has added to his wisdom.

The days when Bonn regarded him as the epitome of the smooth and glib politician are long gone.

His political creed has been outlined in his book Unterwegs. Woher und Wohin? (En Route. Whence and Whi-Wrote Barzel: "By never tiring in de-

manding human rights for all Germans

and fighting for more liberties we can

prove that there is a renewed Germa-Einar Koch (Hamburger Abendblatt, 29 March 1983)



Heinrich Windelen (right) faces Bundostag Speaker Rainer Barzel as he is sworn in as Minister of Intra-German Affairs. At his elbow is Chancellor Kohl.

Windelen, a quiet politician who sometimes thumps the table

Heinrich Windelen (CDU), who succeeds Rainer Barzel as Minister for Intra-German Affairs, is generally regarded as one of Germany's less vociferous politicians.

But he has been known to thump the table when addressing various organisations of German repatriates from the

Windelen was born in Silesia in 1921. He is a Catholic and is married with four children.

He joined the CDU in 1946 and has been a member of the Bundestag since 1957, and is one of that older generation of MPs who manage to get along without much image building.

In the previous Bundestag, he was one of the four deputy speakers.

Windelen is qualified for his new post not only through his extensive purliamentary experience, initially concerned with refugee work. He was also Bonn Minister for Repatriates, Refuaces and War Invalids from February to October 1969, when the ministry was

It was during that time that the extensive Lastenausgleich legislation (governing compensation) was drafted.

Windelen was a tough opponent of the SPD-FDP Ostpolitik in its early stages and canvassed CDU/CSU MPs to persuade them to abstain in the voting on the treaty with Moscow.

He was also an outspoken opponent of the Warsaw Treaty because of the Oder-Neisse line issue which the treaty eft open, thus meeting Polish demands.

Windelen has always held top posts in the CDU. He has been a member of the national executive committee since 1965 and was deputy CDU/CSU floor leader for more than ten years.

In 1977 he became the chairman of the Bundestag budget committee (after giving up the chairmanship of his party's Westphalia-Lippe chapter in favour of Kurt Biedenkopf). Due to the Ilmited scope given to the minister for intra-German affairs (German-German nolicy is drawn up at the Chancellery), Windelen will be hard pressed to assert himself in his new office.

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 31 March 1983)

The new Agriculture Minister, the L CSU's Ignuz Kiechle, is an unknown. The first time most people came to hear his name was when he was appointed. He has remained largely unknown

outside his constituency despite playing an important role in Bonn. As deputy CDU/CSU floor leader and his party's agricultural spokesman,

Kiechle was an integral part of the Bonn establishment. Expert circles have for some time regarded him as a man of high intelligence who has been widely underesti-

This underestimation might havesomething to do with his lack of formal education. He is the only member of Kohi's cabinet who is not a university (and indeed even a high school) gradu-

He made up for this with a will to learn and by attending various specialised courses.

His SPD challenger in his constituency, the writer Dieter Lattmann, once described him as hale, hearty and pearshaped.

del, tightened up on guarantees by There are those who regard Kiechie as the epitome of Bavarian joviality and a new edition of his predecessors at Agriculture, Josef Ertl and Hermann Höcherl.

Yet he is not really a Bavarian in the

New farm chief comes out of the blue



Ignaz Kiechie

(Photo: Werek)

strict sense. He comes from the Oberallgau, the place reputed to have Germany's most contented cows.

In other words, he is a sort of Bayarian Swabian and as a result quite different from Höcherl and Ertl, both of whom are full-blooded Bavarians.

But unlike his predecessors, Kiechle is a true working farmer. Before being elected to the Bundestag in 1969, he ran a 14-hectare dairy form that has been in his family since 1732.

He still lives on the farm when not in Bonn, though he now has it worked by neighbouring farmers.

He intends to keep it in case one of his four children (a boy and three girls) decides to take up farming,

an agricultural publishing house until becoming a cabinet member.

He is unlikely to attack the EEC system of farm subsidies, illogical though it might be, nor is he likely to change the Ministry's consumer policy or take any determined ecological and animal protection action,

Kiechle has no problems with his party, either specialised or general. But he is also no trumpeter of his party's virtues. He prefer to work inconspicuously, with a strong sense of purpose.

> Rudolf Grosskopff (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 10 April 1983)



AGRICULTURE

Battle for the stomachs of the world: grains of truth on both sides

The head-on collision over farm exports between the USA and the EEC was predictable; yet the policy makers on both sides feel that their actions have been right.

I'm always surprised to see how the Community gets unjustly criticised for its agricultural policy - especially by the USA," says Paul Dalsager, member of the EEC Commission and concerned with agricultural affairs.

But US policy is guided more by selfinterest than by the code of conduct tediously worked out over the years by the Tokyo round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

Quipped US Agricultural Secretary Block in Congress in January: "We must teach somebody a lesson."

At that time, Block knew that his officials were about to land a huge wheat flour deal with Egypt that would cut Western sales to that country by 90 per

The "lesson" Block taught the EEC in Egypt is only the most spectacular of a series of US reprisals for what the Washington Administration calls the Community's "Impermissible" subsidies of farm exports paid out of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) funds.

The fact is that EEC agricultural exporters would be hard pressed to find buyers if they were to offer the goods at prices paid to Community producers, which are 40 per cent above world market prices.

But then, world market prices are determined by the USA: The most important single criterion for the subsidies the CAP pays to exporters is the price on America's dometic market.

Pricing dilemma

These prices, balanced against those of the next most important agricultural exporters (Australia and Canada), account for the difference between world market prices and the higher domestic prices guaranteed by the EEC to its far-

EEC exporters can calculate on the basis of internal Community prices because the difference between those and world market prices is made up for by the CAP.

But due to the EEC Commission's extremely cautious periodical price fixing, Community exporters are in no position to undercut US prices without running up losses, .

By the same token, US exporters can do exactly this - not directly but via exceptionally soft export credits or by exporting within the framework of nonrepayable development aid.

Thus, for instance, state guaranteed American wheat credits - as in the case of Portugal and Zaire recently have been granted over periods of up to 40 years.

French wheat salesmen therefore. stood no chance in Morocco when their US competitors threw in a road and a harbour installation as a bonus to go with their shipments.

Said Block to a Congressional committee: "What we're talking about here is credits and not subsidies."

But in its "blitzkrieg action" (Bonn



Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff) in Cairo the US for the first time also resorted to direct and open subsidies that made the overall price for the one million tons of wheat flour about 25 per cent cheaper than the cheapest flour to be had on the market

A spokesman for the EEC Commission: "At that price you cannot even buy unharvested grain, let alone flour."

President Reagan's farm exporters have become aggressive lately, as borne out by Department of Commerce Under Secretary Brock who said: "If the Europeans are unable to export without subsidies, let the keep their stuff at home instead of spoiling world markets."

But the EEC Commission figures that America's federal farm subsidies (i.e. without state subsidies) for surpluses amount to 37.6 per cent and are thus in line with the 39,2 per cent subsidies by the EEC and its individual member stu-

The Community nations are particularly angered about American accusations that their agricultural policy is unfair and illegal towards America's honest and free-trading farmers.

A paper by the EEC Commission rebuts the American allegations, saying: "On the subject of import restrictions: US criticism of the CAP is ironic becauso the USA — unlike the EEC — has enjoyed special, temporary, exemptions from Gatt rules since 1955 and has not had to abide by Gatt regulations govorning agricultural goods. Under these exemptions, the USA has been at liberty to apply import restrictions to products which it subsidises, such as cotton, sugar, peanuts and dairy products."

And indeed, the US authorities do not hesitate to close their border to imports from Europe and other countries whenever their own producers chafe under foreign competition. In the past few years, this has applied to cheese, wine and spaghetti.

But by the same token, the Americans raise no end of a ruckus when the Community tries to stop its market from being flooded with American farm products. Thus, for instance, US animal feed (soya bean and maize based) and manioc starch have managed to displace close to half of the Community's feed grain from its own market over the past few years.

Last year, when farm associations spearheaded by France - called for barriers against further US market shures in Europe in this field, both houses of Congress threatened countermeasures following a motion by representatives from Illinois, the state that houses the two export companies that account for one-quarter of the maize-based animal feed exporter to Europe.

The EEC paper; "We are told by the Washington Administration that the USA considers its access to the Common market non-negotiable."

But it was not until the flour coup --? the US had meanwhile also started negotiating a subsidised butter deal with Cairo that will make it impossible for

the Community to sell its surplus butter to Egypt - that the otherwise restrained Commission became really angry,

"It is out of the question to re-negotiate the Gatt rules governing international trade in agricultural products and the system of export subsidies - especially so shortly after the closing of the Tokyo Round which achieved a balanced agreement after years of protructed and tedious negotiations.

"What is more, it seems arbitrary and illogical to criticise the EEC for its export subsidies without examining the export subsidies of the other parties to the Gatt agreement, including such US procedures as surplus sales coupled with 'mixed credits' and other interest Bubsidies.

In the past 18 months, America has nitiated eight Gatt investigations of EEC agricultural practices, making it clear, according to the Commission paper, that "the USA expects the Community to change its CAP should the investigations show the procedure to be faulty.

US representatives have said that they want to bring about a change in the Gatt rules should the investigations arrive at conclusions unfavourable to America. It's like flipping a coin,

Are Wild West rules to predominate on agricultural markets in the future? Both parties, the USA and the HEC, the world's major producers of farm products, are equally responsible for the present clash.

They have brought it about through protectionist subsidies that virtually guaranteed growing surpluses and through their economic and manetary policies that have made it increasingly difficult for buyers to pay for the goods.

Secure and guaranteed domestic markets led to growing surpluses and the need to export.

In the past ten years, EEC farm exports have risen by 513 per cent and those of the USA by 536 per cent.

The trouble is that the most important buyer countries, the populous Third World nations and the East Bloc. are in financial trouble. They have suffered most in the areas most likely to enable them to earn foreign exchange with which to pay for agricultural imports due to America's monetary policy and the world-wide recession.

A trade war between such agricultural surplus countries as the USA, the REC, Canada and Australia would not necessarily result in advantages for the Third World as a whole.

Some of the developing countries, especially in Africa, could derive shortterm profits from "the worst and bloodiest of subsidy wars" which the surplus countries are preparing to wage, according to Brussels experts; but temporarily cheaper farm imports would not solve the Third World's food pro-

The reason is that too low prices paid to their own farmers and too low incomes of the urban population would contribute much more to Third World

famine than absolute food shortages. The representative of one West African nation: "A price war between the major surplus countries would wreck our tediously developed selfsufficiency programme." data to be bed to be better

Some threshold counties developed to the point when TRADE produce enough food for the and even export to other The nations — such as India and not riked by the price. India and not riked by the price. applies to countries like Age. exhibiting in Japan ditionally an agricultural exp A Latin American diplor

sels says: "No Third World or Jans to hold a German industrial keep pace with American and show in Tokyo are being set back agricultural investments; nor have German business has shown keep pace with their aggressed interest. There are 95 exhibitors so policy. We're fulling furthersed But many major industrial names behind, to the point where we missing. tunlly not only be pushed out and many of those who have agreed markets but also out of our brake part are doing so on a modest

In the current dispute whe response has been so bad that inter the time being to Americally and the various associations BEC — the Community defails virtually been begged to take part, against American accusations kegistration time was extended by ing to its correct trade coals months until the end of March. arguing that it is only trying to it does look as if the 8,200 square traditional share of farm expenses available will, after all, be taken Figures substantiate this:

EEC countries have accorded the exhibition is regarded imporabout ten per cent of farm emply in Bonn. It is the first government the past two decades (15 per canised show to be held in a foreign case of wheat). While the religity.

farm exports has remained it is an attempt to boost Germany's unchanged, the trade volume aleging reputation in Japan, and has multiplied during the sampugh this, improve sales.

with the attendant risks. One reason for the poor response is Dalsuger sees the risks cleak public relations work in Germany higher the export volume both been neglected. Another is that lute terms and relative to parte has been a lack of coordination the more the current cyclical ween the many groups involved in on world markets make itself it sing the show together. porting countries. This means two statements reflect what Japanese USA is feeling the recession matters thinks about German industry: sharply than the Community. First is by Bunpei Otsuki, president

While the EEC last season the Japanese employers' association. exported 11 million tons of there was a time when West Gerwheat production of 59 million by's industrial performance was ad-USA exported 49 million test of by the whole world. But this permillion ton production. US production, which great is the main reason for Germany's until the mid-1970s and was of growth figures. Frankly, I believe ly larger than that of the EEC Germans must work harder."

rising disproportionately from the second is by Sony's president ward, increasing by close to end only "When I was young, eve(58 million tons) while domesting we coveted came from Germasumption was stagn ting order that the Germans have had no getSmall wonder, then, that was thing of or some time, and the image is prepared to resort to any man second sharp been declining species to sell its surpluses and the image dily. West Germany's electronic inmarkets.

Backfiring

fulling prices.

we're not at all happy about it. lat we would like is for German inty to become a competitor to rec-

with once more." ^{apan's} Prime Minister Nakasone in vision interview spoke of the But the Reagan Administrative out German sickness."

consistencies in this respect are this turn of phrase has become a stasingly backfiring now.

Ronald Reagan's campaiga partly the self-pitying Germans themto the wheat and maize baron who fuel the image.

American South and Midweil a recent issue, the daily Asahi production, resulting in surples affiling presented Germany as a warn-

example of what Japan should be-This, in turn, has resulted in tof becoming.

ties in the foreign affairs sear the image of the unmotivated Ger-Europeans were clearly upset the industrial worker and the German sident Reagan decided to sell P repreneur who avoids risks has bethe Soviets while at the same the so ingrained in Japan that the Jatempting to thwart the European has ignore such things as the Gersian gas deal. To top it, he inseem has ignore such things as the Geragricultural embargos becker by the same and present surplus in the
Poland and Afghanistan.

By starting his frontal attact the will therefore take a considerable

ropean farm export markets on the the state of the state gits to restore German industry's of the Williamsburg, Va., summing of the most important West ge as a leading technological power apan, the most important competidustrial nations in May, the

has turned partners into stautch the Tokyo show will only be able to nents of his next economic of the if it is not aimed at short-term against the Soviet Union.

If eimo Clarita and is accessible only to the the control of the it must aim at long-term effects the public.

It should be open to the public and exhibit breakthrough technology and present a representative cross-section of quality goods labelled "Made in Ger-

Typically, no industrial association has said it will send a permanent representative to Japan to study new developments and strategies of Japanese

There is clearly little willingness by German companies to invest in Japan on more than a short-term basis nor is there much evidence of courage to advance into the lion's den.

Many important German companies are virtually unknown in Japan. The public is familiar only with the major automakers, with Solingen cutlery and some popular gift items like Montblanc fountain pens.

Few Japanese have ever heard of a technologically so important company us the German aerospace leader MBB.

Nor do the Japanese know that Germany has a very successful computer company: Nixdorf.

Nobody has heard of Mannesmann. And all the average Japanese knows about Siemens is that company was involved in a graft scandal with the Japanese navy before World War I. Despite its cooperation with the Japanese computer and robot maker Fujitsu. Siemens has fallen behind in that field. Siemens electronics products, though sold under its own name, are largely made with Japanese components, And Japanese who have to see a dentist or stay in a hospital might know that Siemens makes medical equipment.

At least Siemens is one of the participants in Tokyo. MBB should also attend with some of its space and aviation technology (at least with the helicopters it jointly makes with Japan's Kawasaki). There is no need for MBB to exhibit any of its weapons systems.

It would be particularly sensational if MBB and Krauss-Maffel could agree to show their magnet-operated Transrapid train which was first presented in Mu-

Japan's state railway system has for years been working on the development of this type of technology. Gebhard Hielscher

(Süddenische Zeitung, 28 March 1983)

Trade with Germany Exports Imports In DM billions France 16.0. The Netherlands The Neth erlands France Britain America Bei/Lux Britain Bel/Lux Switz 1239 Switz 126 Japan **II** USSR The Austria Saudi Arabia 🖼 106 Saudi Arabia Denmark 833 99 Norway

Competition puts exports under increasing competition

erman companies have remained Competitive on world markets despite tougher competition. Long-range prospects are also favourable, according to a DIHT survey of the Chamber of Foreign Trade (AHK).

But the German export industry has become more vulnerable than the survey seems to indicate.

Quite apart from incalculable political risks and protectionist trends, there are weak points that have been disguised by, among other things, the low deutschemark exchange rate.

The DIHT survey encompassed 42 countries accounting for more than four-fifths of Germany's foreign trade and 90 per cent of its foreign invest-

The main reasons for the competitiveness is the high quality of its products, the doutschemark exchange rate; and a favourable assortment of goods tailor-made - especially in the capital goods sector - to match the demand on world markets.

Prices of German goods have risen less steeply than those of competing

But Germany's position does not present a uniform picture on all of the world markets.

The improvement is accounted for primarily by the American and a number of other markets in dollar-oriented countries such as Canada, Mexico and Venezuela. The same applies to New Zealand, India and Saudi Arabia.

Germany's position on European markets has remained largely unchanged, though there are considerable differences from country to country.

While the position of German exporters in France and Britain has improved, it has deteriorated in the Benelux countries.

In Japan and Korea, Germany's position has been declining steeply in the past few years.

German business is coming under increasing pressure from foreign competitors. This applies to both competition from producers in the importing country itself and to foreign competition.

Local competition in Holland, for example, has become stiffer. In addition, German exporters are being thwarted by nationalisation drives and protectionist practices.

Venezuela has introduced protectionist tariffs while France and Britain have embarked on "Buy French" and "Buy British" campaigns.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 25 March 1983)

Level of foreign investment is maintained

Terman business invested close to CDM10bn abroad last year despite the recession at home, according to the Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry. The lion's share (DM3.275bn) went

to the USA, which remains the most important country for German investments abroad. Last year's DM9.76bn direct invest-

ments abroad almost matched the previous year's record figure. More than DM/.bbn went to that

trial countries and DM2.2bn to developing nations. The USA is followed by Britain

(DMIbn), Belgium/Luxembourg (DM750m), Brazil (DM600m) and Holland (DM550m). Like before, much of the investments

abroad was in the road vehicles industry (DM1bn) followed by electrical engineering and banking (DM900m). Foreign direct investments in the Fe-

deral Republic of Germany hit a new record since 1975. The biggest share was accounted for by the USA (DM1.2bn) followed by Britain.

(General-Anzeiger Bona, 30 March 1983)

policy, although the chancellor and the foreign minister are planning some rhe-

There is virtually no active *Ostpolitik*.

Deutschlandpolitik is to become a titfor-tat affair, a policy of nuances with course corrections where needed.

nously held together by a few basic

derstandablet there are too many catchphrases, with the substance still to be delivered.

torics on this issue.

Strauss' ideas are clearly in evidence:

Continued from page 3

whose aim is summed up rather generally as "peaceful coexistence and good

The paper provides a framework te-

The biting criticism by the CDU social affairs committees is only too un-

Oranted, a coalition agreement cannot lyricise nor can it be a declaration

bility. It is boring rather than progressive and of an only just tolerable mediocrity that would perhaps have been applicable to normal times. All that can be said for it is that i does not resort to any kind of political

The document expresses agreement

on a limited business deal with joint lia-

What is articulates is the politically

necessary and obvious. It is a programme that can be termed politically consistent though it has steere clear of attributing specific values. It is anything but a political timetable for

the year 2000. Alois Rummel (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 8 April 1983)



1080 - 17. April 1983

MINORITY GROUPS

Commission recommends changes in the regulations governing foreigners

Foreigners would have to carry pasports with them at all times, and reduction.

rent 16 years to six. The FDP wants no at curtailing the rights of foreigners met with strong criticism. dence permit if they did not have a job and "a proper and adequate" place to

These are two of the recommendations by a special body set up to investigate changes to regulations governing foreigners in Germany.

The commission is made up of representatives of the Federal government, the Lander and local authorities.

Their report is informative, but is in such abstract language that it is unlikely to help decision making.

Its recommendations have also run into opposition from a variety of pressure groups representing foreigners in Germany.

The issue of foreigners is a major one. It was originally one of the most important themes during coalition talks between the CDU, the CSU and the

They were unable to pass any resolutions. All they could agree on was that: a reduction in the number of foreigners in Germany is necessary

foreigners should be encouraged to return home

 a limit should be set to the number of family members coming to join the bread-winner in Germany.

The talks revealed big differences on important points. The CDU/CSU, for example, wants the maximum age that foreign children are allowed to come to join their parents reduced from the cur-

Fifty per cent of hostility towards fo-reigners in the Federal Republic is caused by "politicians talking too much", according to a Spanish clergy-

His remark, at a meeting in Frankfurt which dealt with foreigners living in Germany, was to some extent typical of the prevailing mood; politicians of no political colour emerged in a favourable

The meeting was organised by the Catholic Rabanus Maurus Academy; the Evangelical Academy, Arnoldshain; and the federation of German trade unions (DGB).

One university chaplain from Frankfurt, responsible for the spiritual welfare of foreign students, asked whether a "coalition of expertise" was up against a "coalition of the big political

Theoreticians and those practically involved in work with foreigners came together to talk about what the educational institutions could and most do to improve the existing mood in relations between Germans and foreigners.

"Political action is necessary" the member of the DGB executive, Bleicher.

There was unanimous agreement that more information was necessary on this issue, both for Germans and for the foreigners themselves as well as for the politicians.

Particularly the latter were very often in the dark on the problems facing fo-

: The representatives of the important churches and unions agreed that it was necessary to eliminate the hostile moodtowards foreigners, which undoubtedly

A major stumbling block to reaching agreement on policy is the difficulty of deciding on measures that are:

- effective
- iegally beyond dispute practicable

The pros and cons of the 200-page commission report are not purely legal. There are just as many references to

basic (human rights), human dignity, ethical demands and moral obligations. It is inevitable that such a report has to be compiled with some detachment.

And yet the 'experts' would seem to have gone too far. The language reflects an exaggeratedly abstract approach.

Those affected by the report's recommendations have termed the wording "cynical" and this is certainly not incorrect. In a first statement issued by a group of foreigners' initiatives and spokesmen for various groups of foreigners, the helpless anger of the target group was articulated as follows:

"The aim is not to overcome the current crisis in solidarity with the foreigners but at their expense.

Foreigners are not respected in their human dignity and their natural desire for equal rights, but are reduced to their economic utility value."

And now that this "utility value" has dropped to zero level or even below zero, the report's main concern-would seem to be how to get rid of the now superfluous foreigners as soon as possible. Many of the recommendations aimed

The church, the DGB (Federation of German Trade Unions), the German Red Cross, the workers' welfare association, the Caritas Organisation, employers federation and the representative of the Refugees' Commission, have all had their say.

The commission report recommended: that those foreigners living permanently in Germany be integrated; that the influx be limited, "in particular the unqualified continuation of the recruitment ban, irrespective of economic developments; and that foreigners should be encouraged to return home. It says that on no account should anybody be forced to leave.

In order to prevent foreigners who come to be trained in Germany from continually extending their period of training and then deciding to stay, the aim will be to prevent "an occupational integration from becoming de facto integrution''.

Recommendations centre on maximum study periods, limitations of training possibilities and the obligations to learn the German language within the first year.

A residence permit should only then be extended if the foreigner proves that he can earn a living, has a proper and adequate place to live and providing there have been no "substantial violutions" of German law.

This recommendation caused most indignation. It means: unemployed fo-

reigners are kindly requesty the Federal Republic of Gel they are not able to find a philaVIATION for themselves and their family

comes up to our standards. Anyone who failed to mix Would you buy the police, who failed to stol dren to school or who did not residence permit on time, we a used plane his right to stay in the Federal

There was much opposite rom this man? part. The employers were the c which felt that "adequate is ters" and "reasonable change ing employment" ought to the foreigner be allowed to the many. The churches, unions and sure groups, on the other hand

that the blame for poor house einer Wilkens does not have an not be laid at the door of force lessy job: he sells second hand Socio-political problems coeffait. And at the moment there is a solved by legal restrictions. From the used aircraft market.

strangers.

being, been lowered.

The special parliamentary

sloner for foreigners, Fran b

Funcke, said that it was a good

"runs contrary to human right

been "cleured out of the way". [

general criticism of politicism,

out that there are informed #

These politicians still had

with many demands, such at a

mand for equal legal treatments

of the move towards increased

The educational institution

churches and unions will be a

up their efforts to remove men

dirantiurer Allgeria

für Deutschland. 20 310

via information, contacts and "

nul consternation".

However, Frau Funcke chief

Among other things, the loss current task is to sell five of Luftsuggested in an effort to promise's old Airbuses, that is, the A300: illegally staying: foreigner bou'll never get a plane as cheap as obliged to carry their passes can now," he says with the optithem "at all times". m of the born salesman.

The spokesmen for the Hels right. The going rate for a good groups of foreigners pointed al Jumbo, the Boeing 747, is 20 milsuch discriminating stipulate American dollars, which compares only known to exist in the rath five times that for a new aircraft. of South Africa. r at a more modest level, a second

This would virtually meant and Boeing 727 can be bought for one, including Germans, majort six million American dollars. carry un identity card of somes to years ago, the rate was 10 million Anyone suspected of being lars.

gner could then be detained bethere are about 500 second hand thorities at will, craft on the international market, 150 Nobody is denying the fertwhich are jumbos.
the effort put into the report but Wilkens, head of the procure-

issue by the commissions in quant department at Lufthansa, will not However, this has not rede giving away his Airbuses: "We danger that the discussion on still prefer to leave our aircraft lying the aliens law will not centerall somewhere rather than sell them at idea of integration but around imping prices," he says.
of deportation. [He's is no hurry. If he can't sell, he

Addit mothball the lot in the dry desert (Deutsches Allgemono): thate of Arizona until better days

> ifthansa no longer needs the sixar-old aircraft. They are going over to block, smaller A310 Airbus having

Suffragan Bishop Dick for this is the third time that Reinhardt gne, who recently took over the braham, deputy board chairman and lity as spokesman for question possible for the company's engineer-with foreigners during the inharman conference, underlined that he gramme, backed by a well-feathered gnity leads to basic rights which the included (and restricted) in the included (and restricted) in the included that the included the gramme, backed by a well-feathered distinct the included that restricted in the included that the included the included the gramme budget.

and economic compromises. The Church had the fundion is three years ugo, the whole fleet of ing as an advocate for these in-engined Boeing 737s was removfunction which is at present to prow, it's the turn of the Airbus.

The churches, therefore, we find hand market for a total of cularly pleased that the uge state of means that, on average, Lusthansu Germany had not, at least for the cast are 5.7 years old. It also means that the uge state of the children who could join their prepare that, on average, Lusthansu Germany had not, at least for the cast are 5.7 years old. It also means the cast are 5.7 years old. more economical, aircraft can be

demands on efficiency. This aircraft, which soaked-up DM2bn in development costs, sees in a new generation - as do the competing 757 and 767 models from Boeing.

> Jean Filz from Lutthansa's engineering department, says: "We do not expect the great leap forwards such as happened during the sixtles and seventies -- introduction of jet propulsion for passenger aircraft and the introduction of supersonic aircraft.

Abraham always regarded the smaller

A310, which can carry about 200 pas-

sengers, as the ideal aircraft for short-

Ten years ago, for example, he decid-

ed on the A310 even though Airbus In-

dustrie saw the A300 (250 passengers)

as the one with the best market pros-

Nevertheless, it's been worth the

Originally, the smaller Airbus was

just to be a reduced version of the lur-

ger; however, a completely new aircraft

Much of the credit must go to the

Lusthansa engineers with their tough

and medium-range flights.

pects, and produced it first.

has emerged.

"The new technologies will not be so apparent to the (passenger's) eye." As long as the oil price was low and

relatively unimportant in cost calculations, the mind and energies of aircraft engineers centred on increusing speed. But as fuel prices began rising in 1970 aircraft design became intent on cutting

down fuel consumption. Today, one litre of kerosene costs seventy pfennigs and a Jumbo needs 120,000 litres for a North Atlantic

Lusthansa has been able to cut down

that the demand by the Minister 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

help cut down the bill further. Test flights have shown that the A310 uses between 16 and 20 per cent less kerosene than the A300, which will now

of total costs, but the new Airbus will

The new Airbus, the A310 . . . 'like going from a family saloon to a Porsche,'

its fleet's fuel consumption by a third

Kerosene still accounts for one fifth

via technological tricks.

be taken out of service. To get this far, the engineers of the Airbus Industrie and the General Elec-

tric and Pratt & Whitney companies have had to really do their homework. The aerodynamics experts of the British Aerospace company also deserve a

word of praise. If you take a really close look at the bends and waves of the new wings, you will be reminded of the abstract sculp-

tures of the French sculptor Huns Arp. The wings were bent into the complicated three-dimensional shape with the aid of a jet stream of thousands and

thousands of small steel ball-bearings. This "trans-sonic" wing, as the engineers have called it, which is a blend of engineering technology and aesthetic appearance, is lighter than the traditional wing and, apart from coming across less air resistance, it also provides grea-

It's hardly surprising therefore that the wings are the most expensive part of the aircraft.

ter uncurrent.

Jean Filz reckons that the trans-sonic wing will improve performance by 10

There's still a lot of work to be done on other parts, particularly on the horizontal and vertical tail-units.

Changes here could improve performance by a further five to ten per cent.

Success in these fields can be expected before the end of the century.

Engineers are also interested in finding out more about new materials - in particular, carbon-fibre enforces synthetic materials.

These could eventually replace aluminium, steel and titanium. Some materials will be tested on the new Airbus only on parts which are not absolutely

This alone will again reduce weight by about 5 per cent. However, for reasons of safety it will take up until the end of the century before such materials will be employed to such an extent as to enable aircraft to become twenty to thirty per cent lighter and thus save considerably on fuel consumption.

Another kind of technological revolution: the number of black boxes with their electronic systems of increasing complexity has increased substantially during recent years.

Alongside the familiar mechanical instruments, the pilots will find the new Airbus equipped with display screens. constantly informing them of the flight

Microcomputers control the functioning of all systems, register errors and disturbances and show what must be done to overcome the problem at hand.

The bulky manuals that pilots were used to can now - if all works according to plan - be left on the shelves.

Microcomputers will calculate wind speeds, weather conditions and flight weight, now a flight stretch can thus be

However, engineers are still wary of leaving the actual flying of the aircraft

Politicians run into criticism in talks about aliens' problems

exists and which is usually based on a lack of understanding of the true nature of the problems at hand.

They also rejected the current efforts by politicians aimed at coming to terms with the "problem of foreigners".

Bleicher found fault with the fact that there has been no special policy approach on this issue during the past and that the announcement by the CDU/ CSU to cut back the number of forcigners by half by 1990 did not represent a true "contribution towards the often proclaimed social integration of forei-

Politicians must wake up to the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany had in fact become an immigration country over the past few years.

A Caritas representative said orker immigrants" who have been here for many years should be allowed to stay if they wish.

The recruitment ban must be maintained, then work could start on proper integration,

However, the question was asked as to what exactly social integration means. Bleicher demanded that the foreign workers be allowed to "have an equal say in their future".

in many cases, however, this is prevented by the aliens law, which among other things, limits the age of children who can join their parents in Germany.

President of the Church Council, Hild, reinforced the demand by the Evangelical Church for equal treatment before the law. "The legal system reflects our understanding of society and of human relations."

Of course, there are fears among the German population about unemployment and the economic situation.

Many German workers, particularly the less qualified, regard the foreigners as competitors and not colleagues.

Nevertheless, the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft in Cologne confirmed that even with an unemployment level of 2.5 million the German economy could not survive without its gastarbeiter, its guest workers.

The foreigners must not become the "scapegoats" for the present crisis.

Hild also spoke out against opinions that a foreign "infiltration" of German society is under way. On the contrary, contact with persons from another culture could be seen as an enrichment.

After all, many Germans spent lots of money each year to get to know other cultures.

This problem was a particular challenge for Christians and the Church, For the Bible stated that God made all men in his likeness and that God is the "patron of strangers".

The Christian showed his true rela-





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QUESTS

Looking for water under the barren wastes of the Sahara desert

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Barren wastes, an endless sea of sand and rocks which confuse the senses. Temperatures of 50 degree centigrade. The camels find it difficult to keep moving. We've covered about 800 kilometres since leaving Murzuk oasis,"

These were some of the impressions of German Africa researcher Gustav Nachtigal who in 1899 was the first European to reach the Tibesti mountains. the "roof of the Sahara."

This mountain range is a chain of extinct volcanoes, and towers 3,400 metres above its desert environment, a steep island of rock in the desert's sandy ocean. Decades later, interest yet again cen-

tres on the foriorn ravines of the Tibes-In 1982 Uwe Georg, a Sahara researcher from Hamburg, described this area

in his expedition report: Beneath the eroded rocks we gazed down upon a sight which cannot be compared to anything else on this earth. In the middle of this vast desert, where in many part it only rains a few times each century, we found ourselves staring at a deep blue son churned up by the wind. The surf roared between the palms and the spray was carried into the desert."

The lake of Ouninanga Serie described here runs contrary to the usual picture of the wateriess Sahara.

The desert waters, almost as large as Lake Plon, are seen to be one of the miracles of nature in this region.

Although at least six metres is taken off the water-level each year by natural evaporation (corresponding to about 180 million cubic metres volume) and despite the fact that there has been no rain here for eleven years, the waterlevel always returns to the same height.

Without support from the ground water, the lake in the north of Chad would evaporate and dry up completely within four years.

Lake Ouninanga Serir clearly proves that there are large reserves of water beneath the Sahara desort, particularly in the reservoir rock of the Tibesti moun-

Geographer and also Sahara researcher Helmut Schiffers, from Cologne, feels that the term "sea of sand" could prove to be a misnomer.

"There are at least 26 lakes in the Sahara and large reserves of ground water. Scientists are now convinced that there are so many billions of cubic metres of water in this 'Bahr bela ma' (Arabic for 'Sea without water') that we shall soon be talking about the 'sea beneath the

The exploration to discover these water reserves is well under way.

Countries such as Egypt, Libya, Algeco are busy propagating a "departure to the desert," the setting-up of new cases, settlement and industrial centres, huge farms and irrigation

The problems in Egypt are particularly urgent, 97 per cent of this country consisting of desert.

The fertile area near the Nile valley and delta is suffering from over-population and is gradually being ecologically "drained."

The words spoken by the French geologist Raymond Furon still hold true: "Even in the era of uranium and oil, water remains the most valuable raw material in the Sahara."

Not only is it essential for the survival of humans and the irrigation of grain fields and vegetable plantations, the extraction of other raw materials such as ores, crude oil, natural gas and phosphates is impossible without large reserves of water.

With its almost nine million square kilometres, the Sahara accounts for just under a third of Africa's total surface

Eighty per cent of this desert has less than 50 millimetres of rain a year and 1.5 million square kliometres have virtually none at all.

In Europe, for example, annual rainfall is between 600 and 900 millimetres. The Sahara is the world's largest dry area and it determines the face of a dozen states with a total population of one hundred million.

One of the most disturbing developments in recent years is the speed with which this desert is spreading in a southerly direction.

To take stock of the ground-water reserves in the eastern part of the Sahara is the objective behind a project by the Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Society for the Promotion of Research), in which about 100 scientists from 20 West German institutes are tak-

Headed by geologist Professor Eberhard Klitzsch from the Technical University in Berlin, the project concentratos on a desert area measuring 1,000 times 1,500 kilometres.

Its interest centres on the structure and the development of the Sahara. This includes research on climatic and ecological changes, geological structures and ground-water and raw material reserves.

Many fields of science are involved in the society's programme entitled "Geo-Scientific Problems of Arid Areas." It includes geologists, ecolo-

gists and mineralogist. The research area finds itself bordering three countries: Egypt, Sudan and

German researchers expect to find extensive ground-water reserves, which could be used for the Egyptian oasis and settlement project in the "New Valley" region.

Continued from page 9

up to the computer (very often the case already with military aircraft).

As Filz points out; "The fully electrohic passenger aircraft with its revolutionary cockpit will remain the dream of many ambitious engineers in the field

"However, to maintain that a plane will only need half the present level of fuel in ten years time is a more realistic

The increased use of electronics is the first step towards turning the flight captain into a flight manager.

At the same time, however, it means that one job is on the way out; the flight ¢ngineer.

The cockpit of the future will only require two people to handle operations: the pilot and the co-pilot.

of the present-day desert were grassland or savannah regions, and woods, lukes, rivers, moorland and bushland were its geographical characteristics. During this damp period the rainfall

Compared to the earth's long history,

the Sahara only recently turned into a

desert. Only 5,000 years ago many parts

levels in the East Sahara figured at about 300 millimetres — as much as the present-day figure for the North African Mediterranean coast.

The average temperatures were about five to seven degrees lower than today's. This picture of a "wet" Sahara has been backed up by geological, palaeontological and archaeological

The rock paintings in the Sahara mountains provided the first signs. Here, there are pictures of big game, herds of cattle and hunting scenes, a veritable art gallery of the green Sahara during the New Stone Age.

Up to now, over 30,000 rock paintings have been discovered. The cover u period of 9,000 years, the development from the nomadic hunters to the shephards and farmers.

The water reserves expected in this area are the result of this damp period in history which lasted in varying degrees of intensity for about 40,000

American scientists have been able to draw up a surprisingly accurate map of the underground water channels using sutellite photos and radar.

Some of them were taken during last year's voyage by the Columbia space

These instruments were able to make out river valleys, lakes and delta landscapes which are now buried beneath five metres of sand.

Some of the river valleys, 15 kilometres wide, once made their way through the desert. This was confirmed with the aid of radar echoes.

Rivers as large as the Nile once flowed from the central Sahara regions to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

The precipitation during these earlier periods has been stored in the seven large basins in the Sahara.

The "missing sea of the desert" is made up of ground water and desp

Cockpit, pilots and flight engineers union, is up in arms on this issue. It demands that the 'third man' be kept.

This organisation will have plenty of trouble over new developments in electronics, and it cannot share the fascination shown by the engineers at Airbus Industrie.

it has expressed its worried about faults and failures in the systems, even though each device has a threefold check and double check.

The 20 Lufthansa crows trained on the Airbus A300 are not so apprehen-

As flight captain Walter Wollrab, the top A310 pilot, enthusiastically remarked: Changing from the A300 to the A310 is like moving out of a family saloon car into a Porache".

Heinz Michaels ··· (Die Zeit, 1 April 1981) water in the pores of the MALITERATURE

Ground-water zones reach & depth of 4,000 metres, if luck can hit the ground-water at be and 100 metres.

The largest underground new the East Sahara are in Libya Ed the Chad Basin (where there we

The research by the General merica.

has confirmed that the ground the attempts made by this literary serves beneath the Sahara and to escape the claws of the Nazi than at first assumed, me form an independent period in

However, before such resorbistory of German literature.

tupped, fundamental questic limost all of the important representative to be answered.

One of the most important dictated during the Nazi period. relates to the uge of the watt. Germany is here, inside our literary water from the Sahara's damps in This motto written by Kantoro-Or are the water zones replaced. The formed the title to a manifesto flows of ground-water from the fished on 1st May, 1933, in Paris. surrounding the Sahara, for the emigre writer is expected to the Atlas mountains, the Niley constantly remain aware of the fact the high mountains of the Sahara is the representative of Germathe wet parts of West Africa?

The Sahura states are hoping fild."

new data will help them in the libits was the opinion expressed by to set up huge settlement and in the libit rears later. projects and turn the desertion years later.

land and grazing land. y of describing the literary state of According to estimates by fairs at the time:
perts, the area of irrigated land where I am, you will find German

ris und Tunisia could be double iture," he remarked before departing An extensive irrigation system the United States in 1939 (the Sereudy been set up in the Librard World War had already started).

Oasis.

This self-appraisal by exiled German

In the middle of the desent press, the feeling that they were the fucerne are grown and sheep in resentatives of the "true Germany, imported from New Zealand kan to be found throughout the world, ing. The aim is to cultivate implowever, the prophetic statement rares of land.

During the initial cuphories with a tragic reality: "Oppositional to settle 6 unillion people in the prophetic statement with the left Germany will basin.

Another most ambitious proxime mass exodus of German writers attempt to irrigate 200,000 hand not begin immediately after Hitler's land in the Egyptian "New Vallet Sover of power.

The cultural life which had establish-However, the scientists who miggelf in the Weimar Republic contiing in the Sahuru and have shed ad, covered new reserves remains of As if nothing had happened," the

Many parts of the Suham are stein and S. Fischer publishing suffering the after-effects of the supervised for manuscripts. exploitation of natural resources be "Berliner Tageblutt" still went cularly of water reserves. Publishing articles by Alfred Kerr, Oil drilling, mining and out the Polgar, Thomas Munn and Erich bissam.

ping have led to drops in the phasam, water level of up to 30 metres in the conhard Frank, Ernst Weiss, Lud-The vast amoung of energy and the conhard frank, Ernst Weiss, Lud-The vast amoung of energy and the drop the meeting-places in Berlin, nology needed to reach the drop rewin Kisch, much hated by the reserves also moderates any first, in fact returned to Berlin on 30th facts returned to Berlin on 30th

fancy scientists may have. In the scientific cost-benefit manners.

the experts may find that their when new rulers in Germany were too a green Sahara is too much of a solved in other things in February

Professor Klitzsch estimate they could not be bothered to waste water reserves beneath the establishme preventing speeches and solgion of the Sahara at about 50,000 given by writers.

kilometres (although this sounds in Beinrich Mann, who finally decided deal, the Nile transports this see the country after many requests water to the sea in two years). So by friends and acquaintances

Berlin geologists expect 300,000 by example, by the French ambassa-kilometres for the Sahara as a who or), was allowed to travel freely and however, the high sait and saily across the border.

Content (over two per cent is cases) and the depths of drilling of certain that "these energetic and deusable to a limited extent. usable to a limited extent.

What is more, the fact that I has Oskar Maria Graf remarks in a deal of these reserves may be the back at this period, this "fanatic" water and as such cannot be replicated only expected "to last a few ed also seets a limit to high inonths."

hopes.

Willy Lorrenking the was just regarded as an historical (Rheinischer Merkur, Christoff Boursion; everyone waited for the

from the Nazi regime inland sen with an area of thy years ago, many of the most square kilometres: today this prominent German writers were reduced to 15,000 sq km). Ged by circumstance to go into exile

The research by the German writers were gave in to the requests of friends and left for Switzerland on 28th February, 1933.

Writers in exile: flight

Brecht, Becher, Ludwig Marcuse, Bruno Frank and Karl Wolfskehl also took their leave of Nazi Germany on the same day.

Convinced that the ghost haunting Germany would soon disappear, the majority of German writers decided to

The Reichstug fire on 27th February triggered off this mass exodus.

This was the "d-day" which many had predicted without really believing it would ever come; the transition to a system of open fascist dictatorship.

During the weeks and months which followed, the list of exiles grew longer: Anna Seghers, Ernst Toller, Carl Zuckmayer, Arnold Zweig, Klaus Mann, Leonhard Frank, Hermann Kesten, Robert Neumann, Max Hermann-Neisse and many more.

Only a few of them were personally intimidated.

In all probability, "nothing much would have happened" to most of them if they had shown certain degree of conformity.

As Hans-Albert Walter, who has carried out special research on this subject, points out, fascism would have "even accepted Marxist writers if they had genuflected in the right places."

German writers left their native homeland on a huge scale and regarded this as an expression of their political and moral protest.

Hans Mayor refer to this period as a special case in the "trugic history of literature."

I or writers in centuries gone by had only been exiled for a limited period and were allowed to return after each

As Brecht laconically remarked, the Chinese lyricists and philosophers, for

Rölner Stadt-Anzeiger

mage made and family more producted wish to be

example, went into exile just like others "go to the academy."

Another great German 19th century writer, Heinrich Heine, maintained that "Neeing would be easy if we didn't have to drag our Vaterland around with us on the soles of our feet."

Thomas Mann took a different stance on the situation in exile:

"It is a strange experience," he commented in his diary during a period inwhich he gave a set of talks abroad, "to notice how your own country moves away from you when you are abroad, as if it will never return."

The German writers in exile wrote "with their faces towards Germany," however, no-one stood behind them.

"Why should foreigners be interested in us, if our own country isn't?," asks a German scholar in Bruno Frank's "exile" novel Der Reisepass (The Pass-

ort). In his Californian exile, Heinrich Mann took stock of the situation:

In his book Ein Zeitalter wird besichtigt (Surmising an Era) he writes that "an era of state propaganda will leave

2011. Pr Continued on page 12.



Wolfgang Reinbacher as Ödön von Horvath and Andreas Weissert as Berthold

British black humour and German literary refugees

eter Hampton's play Geschichten aus Hollywood (Stories from Hollywood), which had its European premiere performance in Düsseldorf, is more than just another effort to re-appraise German history.

The subject-matter deals with the German intellectuals living in exile in America between 1938 and 1950.

However, the play, directed by Peter Palitzsch, is not merely a (British) reminder of the 50th anniversary of Hitter's take-over in 1933.

Many of the Geschichten have a documentary character, others are pure fiction.

The author has successfully managed to blend both elements into an infectious and rousing "theatre within the theatre," full of British black humour.

Nobel prize winner Thomas Mann is seen carning his daily bread by giving talks throughout the USA, a man who can only follow his own (aesthetic) instinct and prefers to continue his work on Lotte in Weimur rather than become involved in decidedly political activi-

His brother, Heinrich Mann's reputation depended "on the legs of Mariene Dietrich" (The Blue Angel).

Bert Brecht and Ödön von Horvath are forced to write idiotic film scripts to

Heinrich Mann's wife Nelly is seen despairing in her isolation (a brilliant performance by Marianne Hoika) and finally commits suicide.

Just a few of the scenes in Hampton's

Realities and "theatrical licence" diverge when the audience sees Brecht (Andreas Weissert), Thomas (Wolfgang Arps) and Heinrich Mann (Hans Schulzc) meet again and again in Hollywood. bars, film studios and during private

In reality, the fundamental differences in their literary and philosophical attitudes meant that they didn't have all that much to say to one another and very rarely met.

Ödön von Horvath (Wolfgang Reinbacher), who keeps the play going as a mixture of maitre de plaisir, presenter and analyser, may well have found the grotesque world of Hollywood quite amusing, had he not in fact died in Paris in 1938 and not as in Hampton's play in a Californian swimming pool in

Hampton's characters really only have one thing in common: in foreign parts, robbed of their native roots, they have lost their language in two ways: they can no longer articulate what they wish to say and they no longer gain attention.

The motives for leaving Germany in the first place and the ideological differences were too great to have allowed the emergence of a united intellectual front against the Hitler regime. Each character was a "longer" in his own

There was no such thing as an homogenous group of emigres and - as the play clearly underlines - this will never be the case, no matter what the

political situation may be. Hampton also tries to take his vicious revenge on the American mentality which was the reason for the personal failures of many European Intellectuals

during the Nazi period. Shortly before the war finished, for example, Horvath's girl-friend (Biggi Fischer) says: "Soon, we'll be able to go

swimming again." "Not me," says Horvath, "This sea of madness is too big for me, I need a

human dimension." And in a dispute between Horvath and Brecht, Brecht remarks: "This is no country for metaphysics, this is the house of the dead."

The Hollywood of this period turns into a synonym for disinterest, superficiality, a cinemascope world void of reality, full of money and glamour. In such a world, the warnings and ur-

gent pleas of émigrés are just as popular

as the scratches and grooves on the film's celluloid. The stage set for Hampton's play is mobile and bluntly lays bare the Ameri-

can metropolis of entertainment. Palitzsch splits the plot up into minute, relaxed and interestingly improvised mini-scenes (and allows the ensemble to develop its own pleasure in playing their respective parts).

There is a constant change in the style of production, and Bert Brecht is 'quoted" more than once.

For example, when the lights unexpectedly go on in the theatre - because (according to Brecht) the audience must never forget that it is sitting in the thea-

> Wolfgang Platzeck (Westdeutsche Allgemeine. 28 March 1983)



MODERN LIVING

Illiterate: if you can't read this, then that's what you are

Otto works as a dispatcher for a drug company in Berlin. He has to ensure that cartons of drugs go off properly to the various city hospitals. What worries him most is that somebody will discover his problem: Otto is illiterate.

This is a problem he shares in varying degrees with an estimated three million others in West Berlin and West Germa-

They are the people who tell bank tellers or post office clerks that they left their glasses at home or put the right arm in a sling before dealing with the authorities so that they can ask to have the forms filled in for them.

EEC Commission estimates that there are between 10 and 15 million illiterates and semi-illiterates in the Com-

Statistics say nothing about whether this number includes people who can only just write "Love, Erna" on a postcard or whether it includes those who can read but not write.

Literacy drives for adults have been in existence in the Federal Republic since 1980. Mostly they are uncoordinated, working alone. Frequently, the drives are organised by the Volkshochschule (a nation-wide adult education organisation), vocational schools and

Otto, who is in his mid-20s, attends weekly classes held by a private organi-

Was ereignet sich in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt? Antworten auf diese Fragen gibi Ihnen Die WELT, Deutschlands große, überregionale Tages- und Watschaltscutung world?

In Genf spielt Moskau auf Zeitgewinn. USA enttäuscht

Que se passe-1-il en Allemagne? Comment l'Allemagne regarde-1-elle le monde? Yous trouverez les répanses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quotidien allemand indépendant,

O dne e dne acoutece us Como vê a Alemanha o mundo?



sation, Arbeitskreis Orientierungs- und Bildungshilfe (AOB) (work group for orientation and education assistance). in Berlin's Kreuzberg district.

The classes are on the fourth floor of a dilapidated old factory. There are six classrooms in which 26 part-time teachers try to teach 122 illiterates the basics of reading and writing - something regular elementary school was unable to teach them for one reason or another.

The teachers use only the morpheme method (MM) in which words are broken down into their smallest meaningful components that are learned like the alphabet. Only 300 morphemes instead of 4,000 words are needed to be able to read and write 80 per cent of an average

Monika, 20, is an exemplary student. She is married with one child and has a job as a cleaning woman in an office

Her employer has now offered to promote her, but if she accepted she would have to be able to file simple re-

Peter, 27, who works for the council,

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the

You will find the answers to these questions in DIF. WELT. Germany's independent national quality and economic duty new states.

Che cosa sta succedendo in Germania? Come vede la Germania il mondo?

Risposte a tali questii fe trovate in 1911; WTTT, Il quotidiano indipendente, economico della Germania, a livello estanole

¿Qué sucede en Alemenia? ¿Cómo ve Alemania el mundo? Usted encontratà la contestación a estas preguntar en DIE WELT, el diano alemán independiente,

Axel Springer Verlag AG DIE WELT Postfach 10 58 30 D 2000 Hamburg 36 distributed in the second of the second of the second seco

has the same problem. Like his brother he had a speech impediment as a child But since his parents could only afford to send one child to a special school, Peter had to go to a normal school.

He learned nothing and remained illiterate. Now, he could get a good job with the trade union; but they do not like the way he mis-spells.

After a few weeks of instruction, the teachers in the Kreuzberg factory become more than just teachers. They turn into friends and helpers. Frequently, they have to take a firm stand when somebody wants to pry his girlfriend out of this "idiotic course" because she would be much more use to him working than battling with the alphabet.

The teachers have published a proper printed booklet entitled "Shopping and What I Have to Know about It. Consumer Education for Adult Illiterates" by Helga Rübsamen and Regina Finke.

Shopping can be a disastrous experience for illiterates - especially when the shelves of a supermarket have been reorganised and familiar items are no longer where they should be. When that hapens it is no rarity for somebody to pick up shoe polish in a tube instead of

Newcomers to the courses are encouraged to relate such experiences. In fact, they may talk about everything that moves or troubles tham.

The realisation in class that there are others with the same problem gives a sense of security.

The actual teaching is preceded by a preliminary three-month course in which classes of about 15 meet once a week. The aim here is to overcome the feeling of isolation and fullure.

This is followed by very small actual two-hour evening classes twice a week to be attended for two to three years.

Some of the pupils come by car because liliterates have been able to hold driving licences ever since a court ruled that traffic signs are mere symbols and that signposts giving names of places have no legal relevance in terms of traf-

One of the problems with adult literacy education stems from the fact that some local authorities want the pupils to attend a Volkshochschule course in the last months of their literacy educa-

These courses are wide popular, but those who altern MEDICINE quently complain that the de as stringent us in a regular

that they feel overtaxed, And indeed, it was this we school in the conventional turned muny illiterates into

Another problem is the first literacy courses. The first of the Tobel Prize winner Adolf Buteses held in Kassel were finant andt, who began a huge trade in the Volkshochschule budge fas, has turned 80.

Berlin drive is now finance it was in the waning 1920s that this white collar workers union and it was in the waning 1920s that this white collar workers union and it was set in motion in Berturzentrum Schlachthof (aban. Prompted by Butenandt, the pharral centre). The Protestant Checuticals firm Schering sent out said it would examine wheth tyers to contact stud farms throughout join the backers.

The AOB in Kreuzberg statement wares, its money through Section 39d Jansported in milk churns painted deral Social Welfare Act. But ten to prevent confusion, some qualification criteria are and 0,000 litres of horse urine flowed into each case is a problem case harin every year.

each case is a problem case will every year.

spect. The chain of churns ended in Adler-

Section 39 governs welfare of, a Berlin suburb, in a 20,000-litre the "therapy of people that boden vat. disability."

Using steam heat, the liquid that had

eanwhile started to decompose was ickened by evaporating its water con-Even if the AOB continu down applicants to maintain sent number of participants in — a process that produced an unses (most of them make small recedented stench. In fact, Butenandt tions out of their own pockets in a seat on the city's public transport and the control of the control of the control of the city's public transport and the control of the city's public transport and the city's public tra ter how thrifty the operation. nee everybody gave them a wide

But at present the AOB what Butenandt, who was 24 at the more than half this amount the what Butenandt, who was 24 at the are virtually no donations.

Schooling for illiterales with and malodorous operation was to headed by the Volkshoched blate hormones.

Bremen, Frankfurt and Municipal of scientific roulette at the time. In Frankfurt, the Social William Butenandt and his assistant, Eriku ce pays for Individual instant.

ce pays for individual instant Butenandt and this desistant, private teachers provided by won.

"But the learning processing processed further to the point where, teracy in the Federal Republic processed further to the point where, many is also a case of deleter two years of tedious work, it yieldignoring an existing problem a minute quantity of tiny crystals: estion is, how long will it the past of all estrogens, the federal learning problem is the past of all estrogens, the federal learning problem is the past of all estrogens.

public consciousness becomes Ten years later, Butenandt was a social problem that is more warded a half share of the Nobel prize curious and peripheral phase of Chemistry. But political circumstanwrote the magazine Betriff E at the time prevented him from colust far hank as 1981 It is questionable whether a training the money that went with the

ing and further education are a "Money, didn't really matter," says to fight illiteracy because "it is Money, didn't really matter," says giving some thought to the still time — some 50 years ago — he for what school was unable to build not have solved. The question produced this sort of deficient field occupied him was whether the spite the range of instruction of years he had distilled after all his Otto, who can only guess the one.

dispatches, would certainly har the final proof was provided by the or two to say on the subject.

Therhard is sement: When injected with minute shiftles of the concentrate, the rohts' mating cycle was set in motion, iding indisputable proof that the istals in the test tubes were female

> It took another two years before Bumandt came up with yet another suc-

"Our emigration has just bept Using 15,000 litres of urine from that the war is over," says Oshi suman males, he managed to produced the control of the cont e male hormone andristerone in pure

> Though nobody at that time thought such a lucrative and important use of ormones as in the case of the Pill, Bu-mandt's research career was neverth-tes ensured and he had meanwhile arried his assistant, Erika von Zieg-

Even when the hormone boom got Though he had a stake in the Schering Patents based on his discovery, these

Far from piddling results in hormone research

In 1967 he warned of a stagnation of research due to shortage of funds.

He had meanwhile succeeded Otto

Hahn as the president of the Max

Planck Society for the Promotion of

The dramatic developments at Germany's universities irked the devoted scientist to the point where - in 1969 - he cailed for better basic research to stem the brain drain.

A heated dispute with various scientific organisations ensued and led to demands for his resignation on the grounds of opposing reforms.

Butenandt refused to resign and, by changing the election procedures for the Max Planck Society Executive Board, he managed to save the Society from those who were bent on destroy-

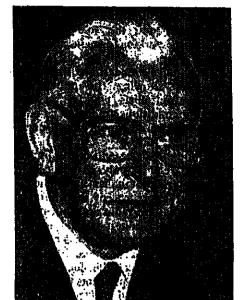
Munich's Medical School and also be-In 1972, he was instrumental in came head of the Max Planck Institute changing the Society's statutes and thus giving younger researchers more say. He retained his laboratory facilities

In 1978 he said it was most deplorable that the universities permitted themselves to "have the new universities law foisted on them."

As he sees it, the old type of German university with its scientific achievements is gone forever.

Butenandt, who has always been essentially a basic researcher, has nevertheless also appreciated the practical significance of applied research,

He says that progress in basic research must eventually lead to the re-



Adolf Butenandt . . . always a basic re-

sults' practical application --- frequently in the most unexpected way,

This thesis can also be reversed; Neglecting basic research must inevitably lead to a deficit of ideas and this, in turn, must have a disastrous effect on the competitiveness of the nation. This is exactly what was happening today.

Adolf Butenandt has never stopped demanding of students, scientists and universities what he himself has always been prepared to give: performance, singlemindedness of purpose and quali-Klaus Bruns

(Die Weit, 23 March 1983)

The writer, Dr Jürgen-Peter Stössel, has written a book on psychosomatic medicine called Das Menschenmögliche, to be published this year by Fischer Verlag.

were confiscated by the Allies at a time

In 1944, Butenandt's Berlin institute

was moved to Tübingen; and in 1948,

when he turned down an appointment

at Basel University, the Tübingen stu-

dents were so overjoyed as to honour

Even so, in 1953 he left Tübingen to

He was later appointed head of the

After his discovery of hormones, Bu-

tenandt caused two more international

sensation: In 1959 he succeeded in pro-

ducing the sex lure of a butterfly, a so-

called pheromone that, through the

sense of smell, brings males miles. The

discovery was later to play an important

practical role in agriculture as an insec-

In 1960 he became the focal point of

the public discussion over university re-

Institute for Physiological Chemistry at

go to Munich where he was offered ex-

him with a torchlight parade.

cellent research facilities.

after retirement in 1972.

form in this country.

for Biochemistry.

when the boom was about to set in.

Thure von Uexküli has turned 75. I I first met him at the 4th Workshop of the German College for Psychosomatics in Ulm.

This meeting of the college which he founded in 1974 and whose manager he was until 1981 also marked Uexküll's last participation in a scientific event at Ulm University.

The college's basic concept, which he helped draft and ably represent while a professor of internal medicine and psychosomatics at Ulm University from 1967 to 1976, has long been regarded as exemplary in the field of medical train-

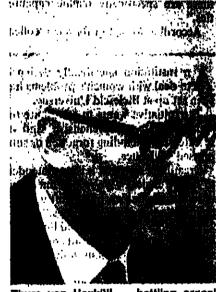
Among the salient features of the concept were lecturing at the sickbed and the inclusion of psychological and social subjects in the medical curriculum. This is now required as part of the qualification procedure for doctors that came into force in 1973.

We talked about this when I recently saw him at his Freiburg retirement home. He was instrumental in the introduction of psychosomatic wards at Ulm's University Hospital.

primarily by psychoanalysts they are not really entitled to bear this description. The wards are essentially psychoanalytical training and research institutes or neurosis clinics. Important though Il this might be for basic research, these wards tend to be isolated from normal clinical work, thus forfeiting the chance provided in Ulm by the establishment of a new scientific-medical academy," he told me.

Initially, there was some experimenting with a departmental system in the field of internal medicine. Though this promotes specialisation, it also calls for cooperation among specialists as part of the daily routine to prevent the individual from losing his overview.

field of



Thure von Uexküll... battling organisational problems.

(Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag) This new organisational structure "But since these wards are staffed raised the standard of specialised rasearch and care for the patients above normal levels; but it did not change the fundamentals of medical work. The doctors still continued to treat the sickness rather than the sick person.

Thure von Lexkull presented a new model for the realisation of a further objective of the reformed university! By institutionalising psychosometics as part of internal medicine, the physical aspects were not to receive less and the psychological more attention; they were to be integrated as part of the general care for the patient.

The feasibility of this approach was demonstrated in a pilot project in an internal medicine ward at Ulm University Hospitai.

The project, headed by Karl Köhle from 1972 to 1979, enjoyed Uexkull's able guidance.

In his eulogy marking Uexküli's 68th birthday in 1976, Köhle paid tribute to his teacher for his attempts "to convince with businesslike arguments in the dispute over university policy. His way of promoting psychosomatic medicine in everyday clinical life is in keeping with the patient's confidence that doctors will not ignore substantiated scientific findings in the long run, thus bonefiting the people under their care."

Looking back on his work, Uexkull told me: "We underestimated the opposition and did not provide the necessary contractual safeguards for our reform experiment in a hostile onvironment."

The difficulties of psychosomatic medicine are not so much due to shorteomings in research (there is ample convincing evidence of the importance of psychological factors in ailments and their therapies); they are primarily duo to organisational problems:

But appearances can be deceptive. The internal medicine ward of the District Hospital in Tegernsee, headed by Peter Bayerl since 1978, proves that topnotch physical care for the patient can go hand in hand with psychosomatic care - and not only at university hospi-

Since the German College for Psychosomatics promotes such efforts, Thure von Uexkull suggested that a committee of experts evaluate the work at the Tegernsee Hospital - especially in view of the fact that Bayeri had been given notice without mentioning a rea-

In mid-February, Dexkull wrote to the district commissioner, Wolfgang Grobl, sending him the committee's report to the effect that the discontinuation of the Tegernsee project would cause an irreplaceable loss and recommending that Dr Bayerl's contract be Jürgen-Peter Stössel

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 March 1983)

Writers in exile

literature powerless." "It will always be exiled, whether abroad or at home."

Hans-Albert Walter is undoubtedly right when, at the start of his 6-volume presentation of German literature in exile (not yet completed, J. B. Metzler Verlag, Stuttgart) he explains "that the politicial and social developments which led to emigration from Germany had set in before 1933, and ... that the impact of this period will be felt long after 1949/1950;"

Numerous statements by the writers in question confirm this,

And what was the situation in 1945?

Oraf.

us far back as 1981.

The boom period for the Oerman authors in exite durist cannot hide this fact.

sixties (after 20 years of india and brought to light a vast scientific treaties and literature during the war period.

conscience," Hans Sohl wrote

ses stencilled on the crutes of

This sudden interest began and

"Our best client is posterly?

York, forty years after emigrated the ground after World War II, Bu-

Pioneer in the psychosomatics

special Bundestag commission has Ainvestigated the role of women journalists working for radio and televi-

The analysis underlined the importance of showing the public how women journalists work, what their working conditions are like in an effort to do help more women enter journa-

Although 52 per cent of the population are female, only 33 per cent of those entering journalism are women.

Only 17 per cent of the editors in print media and radio are women; five per cent of the editors-in-chief are: and no single daily newspaper has a woman in the top editorial position.

98.5 per cent of the commentators and foreign correspondents working for the ARD broadcasting channel are men. Even women's magazines such as the popular Brigitte are run by men.

Many woman fall by the wayside in the struggle to get to the top.

In a study conducted by Irene Neverla. Gerda Kanzleiter and a number of other women from the University of Munich an effort is made to discover

The study deals with the situation of female jounalists and is to be published

You don't need to study or undergo any special kind of training to get into

This is a factor of uncertainty for many women, many of them just slipped to the job as it were.

Many mothers of women journalists have a university education and the fathers of many were self-employed. This is less the case with male journalists,

Many women get into journalism via free-lance activities, this being the only way to combine their job and their private life - which usually means their family.

This is a particularly difficult task in this job as journalists are often required to work in the evening and must as it were be constantly available.

This would suggest why only 25 per cent of the women journalists have children compared with 57 per cent for their male colleagues; 30 per cent of female journalists live alone. These are statistics from a Westdeutscher Rund-. Nunk (WDR) survey.

Forty two per cent of the women, as opposed to 72 per cent of men, state that they find it easy to combine their work and their family life.

to ignore males: "We're not interested Those women who manage to get a foot inside the journalistic door often in turning the tables, but a shift towards the female way of seeing things." get no further than the low-prestige departments, and are very rarely serious search grew out of the results of various candidates for editors-in-chief. seminars held in various university fa-

The Neverla/Kanzleiter study reveals these employment statistics for the broadcasting channels ARD (excluding SR and SFB), ZDF and RIAS; female journalists for politics, economics, sport and current affairs, 9 per cent (TV, 8 per cent); for culture, education and social affairs, 26 per cent (TV, 11 per cent); for light entertainment and music, 13 per cent (TV, 16 per cent).

ally newspaper on which research was carried out didn't have one female political journalist and, of the total of 18 women journalists, eight worked for the local and regional sec-

Here, they are responsible for the traditional women's subjects, such as health, consumer questions, social issues, the church, culture and of course

Many had not chosen these fields themselves but had virtually been put their by their male colleagues.

One participant at a "Women in the

SOCIETY

Why women journalists find it hard to make the grade

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Media" seminar in Hagen characterised her male colleagues and the "mutual cooperation" as follows: "Getting the come-on, vanity, showing-off, jokes, alcohol, playing Skat (a popular German game), broken-down relation-

The study confirmed the male will to reach the top and the fear of success on the part of the women. It would seem as if all the men are

just waiting in their starting holes and raring to go. Neverla/Kanzleiter and the other members of the research team gained the impression that men accept the

price of success without thinking. It was not clear whether women actually rejected such a career outright because success was to difficult or whether they are not willing to adjust and run the risk of being corrupted by suc-

Of the 98 male and female journalists covered by the study, 75 per cent of the men and only 40 per cent of the women claimed to be interested in assuming top management functions.

"Women do not feel at ease in privileged positions."

Some of the participants at the Hagen conference then revealed a typical reaction: they regarded it as important for women to take on top jobs, but they did not like the idea of doing so themselves.

According to the Neverla/Kanzleiter report, if women want to be successful they have to overcome their subjective fears and also cast aside the "clearly biologically influenced prejudice that there are specifically female capabili-

According to one of the male collea-

n institution specifically designed

A to deal with women's problems has

The initiative wants to contribute to-

wards a more comprehensive kind of

research by "including forgotten or sup-

Organisers says that it is not intended

The whole idea of a special line of re-

Experiences gained by women in

women's movements or while studying

or teaching at university began to be

combined: the women came to regard

themselves as researchers into the sub-

Then an attempt to make sure that

this research became an integral part of

es at the university was made.

chancellor of the university and, in tur-

bulent sittings of the university senate

"Interdisciplinary Research Group for

Research on the Situation of the

Woman in Society" was set up, to begin

The female scientists will, during the

next three years, be conducting three

special projects on the following sub-

jects: "Sex-specific division of labour

and gainful employment by women,"

"Women's education" and "Women

on 9 June, 1982, and 7 July, 1982, an

The women made their point to the

been set up at Bielefeld University.

pressed" evidence.

culties over the years.

ject of women in society.

with for four years.

and the Third World."

gues interviewed, for example, women are "more subject to fluctuations in their abilities than mon, that's quite understandable, obvious."

Others feel that women are "unobjective," "simply more sensitive," "don't get so involved in certain editorial tasks" and do not "have as much staying power" as men.

This is particularly the case when women are asked to "sucrifice their

One TV director commented: "A woman just isn't really suited for this TV business - you can quote me wordfor-word here. A woman is just too involved in her own affairs. She is hardly able to form the editorial circles and teams needed. She wants to do overything herself."

The interviewer drew these conclusion from these opinions:

"If women had the qualifications and capabilities then they would be able to get in to top positions.

"Such a formulation implies that women can usually be expected not to have such qualifications, whereas the latter are almost automatically expected

If it really is so difficult for women in general to climb up the career ladder in this profession, you would expect the female "loners" to club together and try for greater success.

However, this is where we come across unother difficulty: the relationship between the female journalists is not always marked by solidarity. Competition is fast to gain the upper hand.

Many of the participants at the seminar told tales of intrigue, gossip, "male" behaviour, arrogance, envy and mistrust

The Female is

under

closer scrutiny

The Bielefeld initiative works in close

cooperation with other women's initia-

tive groups, both on a national and in-

It advises those seeking information,

Following these first three years,

helps prepare seminars, put together

material for theses and provides job

there will be an assessment of the pro-

gress made and the decision on the fu-

ture of the university group will be

Such research on the situation of

women finds its origins in the political

context of the New Women's Move-

ment and has become particularly ac-

Content, therefore, is linked to the

change in the female awareness of her

situation in society and the changes in

The demand for research dealing

with the problems facing women dates

However, it took until the second half

of the 19th century, a period in which

women began organising themselves in

various associations, before these de-

the status of women in everyday life.

back to the 18th century.

cepted in the USA and in Britain.

ternational level.

alongside the many positive

To really remain a woman support the women's movemer mething many female journal

In the Neverla/Kanzlekerg mule journalists were asked to their opinions on the women

Most said that is was a good olice in Dortmund have developed but that anti-male excesses and an unenviable reputation for cordical way in which demands we involved in crime. Forcing men on to the defensive ase one: The radio at police head-test crackled: "We've arrived at the selves to be emotionally strong as squad at the burgled Dortmund men, they would appear to also profice shop was too late to catch the responsibility for men with burglars who fled, leaving the stolen mework of "social partnership," the radios, stereo sets, video remework of "social partnership" di - radios, stereo sets, video re-

This dissociation from the view and TV sets - on the loading movement would indicate a nin.
ment of the women's movement the extra men arrived in the purely political movement. Ithey were told to push off again

Despite many cases of unne leave the van because the policeexperiences made with other on the scene would like to watch journalists, the participants at for any burglars who might have

inar agreed that more women she ad behind.

come involved in journalism.

"People (men) have got to reflect the van with the haul and took it listing that we exist, so that the content that we exist, so that the content that we exist and the content that we exist and the content that we have a should be supported by squared that we have a should be supported by squared that income the content that we have a should be supported by squared that income the content that we have a should be supported by squared that income the content that we have a should be supported by squared that income the content that we have a should be supported by squared that income the content that we have a should be supported by squared that income the content that we have a should be supported by squared be supported by squared by squared bearing up overwhold. s and started beating up everybody.

cal force.

male behaviour.

patriarchal structures of thinks

role us femule scientists.

This already led during the in

decades of this century to semis

women in universities designed

women reflect upon the opposite

or dealt with in a distorted way.

Topics began to be discussed

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 26 Mil

which they are subjected.

It's about time that "subjoint were pulled by their hair, men dealt with from a woman's thed down the stairs and a visiting view." But the chances of successor injured to the point where he however, pretty poor. incapacitated for weeks.

The percentuge share of females crews of several patrol cars cullnulists represented in three bullby the neighbours lingered for a ing stations of differing sizes diffe and then drove off again. crease between 1949 and 1979. Case three: A Dortmund citizen

Although the number of jointed to get rid of two tramps sleep-male journalists increased the coff in a nearly completed building not a corresponding increase its downing them with a bucket of cold centage share of women.

Any cut-backs in this field, knows on the scene had a better idea. hit the women first. the drew his chemical mace and the two tramps straight in the face. el tunkfurter Rundschau, 26 92 doctor later diagnosed eye and face

mands emerged in the shape of urrences like these have blackenimage of the Dortmund police to The universities were gradusly of policemen, telling them that des. Those women who began state not prepared to take video sets and later actually teaching inhese to payment for goods sold.

sities found themselves confront a recent court case involving a robrigid scientific concepts and do in a jewellery shop, the defending mule behaviour.

for in all seriousness suggested that alising items be looked for in poli-

They realised how strongly it thods and content of learning. and research were oriented by the public's wariness of seeking poliolection is justified by the growing ber of police officers answering The usually subordinate position in court. And — a novelty in located to women in the same shany—the officers in the dock get world and their extreme under second. Sentation in research prevent the policemen involved in the chemical prevent and the policemen involved in the chemical prevent.

emergence of a new self-awares mace incident, those who raided the e occupied by squatters and those women of a possible specific helped themselves to the electro-[a]] received suspended prison senand educational facilities: and several months because the enough to guarantee emancionics felt that a mere fine was not enough to guarantee emancipalité

The actual approach to scient stople in the western districts of the search had to be changed in order to have for years been warning each able to find answers to the quarter to keep an eye on their posses-which have arisen from the search after a burglary even if policemen on hand to guard the goods.

aut it was not until last year when the allo prosecutor's office obtained ch warrants for police homes that public realised the extent to which ters were justified.

the searchers came up with stolen had up to that time either been balling outfits, cassettes, bird cages, lituction material, electrical apnces and alcohol.

the Dortmund police force

Lock your doors folks, here comes

Who would have thought that the burglars whom neighbours had observed in a shop would get no more than a friendly greeting from the summoned patrol car crew and be left alone to get on with the job?

The men in the patrol car realised that the burglars were colleagues of theirs and once they were told that "everything's under control," they returned to headquarters.

The burglars continued to clean up in peace, secure in the knowledge that they belonged to what one prosecutor called a "cohesive and corrupt group."

There must have been many situations since 1977 when the police formed a special squad to fight street crime in Dortmund's west.

Policemen are said to have stood guard with their weapons drawn to enable their criminal friends to burgle in neace - naturally expecting part of the loot as protection money.

Only once the burglars were away and safe did police work take its normal bureaucratic course, clues having been carefully removed by experts.

Forty one officers have come under suspicion since last November. The investigation of 20 of them has been discontinued. The rest are likely to be charged soon.

Eleven have come under particularly serious suspicion. They are alleged to have committed many thefts in the course of duty over the past five years.

Six are now in custody pending trial and five arrest warrants have been suspended on stringent conditions.

The trial of the first two of these police officers - who were charged with grand larceny - shows how much theft is taken for granted in the force.

After a burglary in a supermarket, the first thing the two officers who were called in to investigate did was to help themselves - one to a bottle of Greek brandy and the other to a bottle of

Asked what made them do it, one of the policemen answered: "It's customa-

They hid the stolen bottles under

their jackets because "It wouldn't look so good to be seen running around with a bottle in hand." One of the co-defendents, argued that

they would have been given a bottle of alcohol anyway because that was the custom. So what was wrong with helping themselves? The judges saw it differently and

gave each of the accused an eightmonth suspended sentence and a fine of DM2,000.

North Rhine-Westphalia's Interior Minister, Herbert Schnoor (SPD), said in a TV interview that "we must accept the fact that the change of values in our society as a whole, as with regard to property, has not passed by the police force." In an aside, he added: "What we need is a police force capable of acting on its own initiative."

He has exactly that — especially in Dortmund — though of course not the way he meant it. There can be no denying that Dortmund police officers showed initiative when, in their free time, drunk and without orders, they proceeded against the squatters in case

There was a whole group of them but only two had the misfortune of having been on so many official raids against squatters and demonstrators as to be instantly identified and subsequently charged: senior police officer Dietmar Weist, in charge of the central precinct, and Commissar Michael Murawski, deputy head of a task force.

They were given four-month suspended sentences. The judge accepted as a mitigating circumstance that they had had frequent brushes with squatters and used their raid to rid themselves of their frustrations.

The press officer at police headquarters now routinely lists the many disciplinary proceedings against the black sheep in the force. There are 17 formal disciplinary proceedings in progress against alleged police thieves and fen-

Some have had their salaries cut to up to 40 per cent, and the three police officers who used their chemical mace on the tramps have been suspended from duty pending the appeal of their court sentences.

One officer who, last December, came under suspicion of pimping and is

Moscow and missiles

Continued from page 2

would seem inevitable in such an even tuality, the Soviets will be disappointed, just as they were with the outcome of the West German elections in March. It would hardly be surprising if they

are banking on a Democrat victory during the US elections in 1984. Yet again, they may have to hide

their disappointment. And, in the final analysis, if they take their own military arguments seriously they must soon answer the question whether they would prefer 54 or 27 or no Pershings to 108 - and if so, how many SS-20s they would be willing to "sacrifice" to reach such an agreement.

In this sense, the argument that the closer the date of deployment gets, the

This compromise, however, must be schieved soon after the Geneva talks reconvene at the end of May. This pressupposes that the Western

concepts have taken clear shape by then and that negotiations keep moving between spring and late autumn. It will be virtually impossible to ob-

tain concessions from the Russians if the Pershings are already part of the landscape. -This would trigger off the "hour of

the counter measures" - the crisis hour, which nobody dare desire. Theo Sommer

(Die Zeit, 8 April 1983)

now being tried has been suspended from duty on full pay.
Only officers Weist and Murawski

are still on full duty. Weist lost his position has head of the central precinct. But Murawski is still deputy head of his task force because it appears that **Police** President Wolfgang Manner cannot manage without him.

Only ten days after the attack on the squatters and long before the wounds of the injured had healed, Murawski was put in charge of security for a major soccer game.

Commented Manner in the local press: "There's nobody clse of his cali-Ingrid Müller-Münch

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 March 1983)

Shooting deaths: should officers be armed?

14-year-old boy was recently shot Adead by police after he had forced his way at night into a youth centre in Gauting, Bavaria.

The incident was so grotesque that it impossible to give the police the benefit of the doubt.

There was nothing that could even remotely have resembled a self-defence reaction.

Even if the boy had been a roal criminal, he was in an enclosed space. All the police had to do was to wait for him to come out again or summon help.

And even if the boy had been hailed by the police (why wasn't he?) and had not responded, there was no reason to

And if he had started to cause trouble inside the building, there would still have been no reason to shoot.

The shooting had to be done through a window, making it impossible to sim to incapacitate rather than kill.

There have been more such macabre examples of unwarranted use of police

In Hamburg, an 18-year-old youth who could at most have been suspected of being a car thiof was shot dead at point-blank range after he had already been arrested. And in Augsburg the indiscriminate use of weapons led to the death of a drunk driver.

What these incidents have in common is the fact that the use of the weapon was out of proportion to the "crime" and had nothing to do with seif-defence.

What happened was that the pistol simply overcompensated for its user's nelpiessness.

There are those who will point to the inadequate training of young police officers and to unclear regulations on the use of arms.

But even should there be a kernel of greater the willingness of the Soviets to truth in such arguments, they miss the sible to arm a huge number of policemen and expect them all to show a sense of responsibility.

This is not directed against individual police officers but is meant to point to the fact that be the very law of averages such a system must lead to deadly mis-

Before going into the pros and cons in the controversy over the justification to "shoot to kill," experience shows that we should weigh the necessity of having an armed police force as against the possibility of a "controlled disarmament move."

Robert Leicht (80ddeutsche Zeitung, 22 March 1983)

